The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

CONSCIOUS TRUTH.

When slander aims her poignant dart
To wound the tender breast of Youth,
'Tis this alone can shield the heart,
The friendly hand of *conscious Truth*.

Tho' those prove false when fortune frown,
Who lov'd us in a brighter hour;
They ne'er can cloud the spirits down,
While *conscious Truth* disarms the pow'r.

As on the sea of life we're tost,
Should sorrow cloud the troubled way,
The barque of peace can ne'er be lost,
While *conscious Truth* affords a ray.

IDA.

ODE TO SORROW.

Spirit of Sorrow,
Thou hast rear'd thy sable altar in my breast,
Oh! tell me spirit! will thou live
Forever there? and shall no rest
Be given to my torture'd heart?
Oh! hence I pray thee—quick depart,—
Let me but feel one ray of joy,
One *little* ray without alloy,
'Tis long since smiles have grac'd my brow,
And with the smiles of spring—ah, now
Permit a beam of joy to play,
And chase thy dark, deep gloom away.

Oh! fly dull sorrow,
Now when spring
Comes happy, smiling, green and gay,
And ether'al minstrels
With light wing,
Curl their notes on hush and spray,
Will thou not leave me? even they,
Can taste the new born joys of spring,
And happy notes of rapture sing;
Yet thou wilt stay;
My heart the home—thou can'st not leave,
Still must I weep—still must I grieve—
No hope to cheer my tortur'd breast,
No prospect of returning rest.

Oh, love! come from thy rosy bower,
And leave thy couch of "many a flower;"
Strive sweetest Urchin arch and gay,
From my poor heart to send away,
Sorrow's dull sprite—one smile from *thee*,
One sweet bright smile, and he will flee;
For when there's sorrow in the heart,
If love but smile, 'twill soon depart.

SELIM.

Days of my youth! how long will memory ponder
On thy dear scenes—so bright, and transient too;
Wherev'er by fate impell'd, my footsteps wander,
Days of my youth! I'll often turn to you.

Friends of my youth! my heart shall ever cherish
Your cheering smiles and sympathizing tears,
Let every other feeling coldly perish,
Oh! that shall triumph o'er these "mournful years."

Nor days to come, tho' bright, can ever charm me
As my lost days—my friends tho' warm and kind—
O, no! nor time with power sufficient arm me
To *stand* the thoughts that oft will fill my mind.

But, come the worst, nor in suspense thus languish
My soul—Thou still the worst can surely brave,
The bitt'rest pang *my* bosom feels—the anguish
Is, that I'll be forgotten in the GRAVE!

EDGAR.

MORNING.

See, the rosy morn appears,
See her smile, all nature cheers,
And lightens up with smiles:
Refreshed in holy we arise,
With pleasure view the blushing skies,
Which all our care beguiles.

The farmers to the fields repair,
The Milk-maid of her cows takes care;
Aurora doth appear,
He charms them with his glorious hues,
The feather'd songsters food pursues,
Their little ones to rear.

The soul expands with pure delight,
When viewing such a noble sight!
The dawy, blushing morn!
The sportsman swiftly mounts his steed,
The hounds obey his call with speed,
And mark the Huntsman's Horn.

ALCOR.

Three loving hearts inspired with song;
(So goes the tale)—names—"C." "F." "G.")
In stanzas, just seven inches long,
Amazed their skill in minstrelsy.
They sang of Lucy, Kate, and Sue,
Three lovely belles they never knew:
The verse seemed luscious—smooth and high:
The subject—A Pumpkin Pie.

Such strains as these must always win;
No smiling nymph the poet shun;
Besides the verses were so thin;
And haply thus a stanza runs.—
"By all that's good, the setting sun,
Beams not on such a lovely one;
On form so fine, on face so fair;
Such flowing eyes, and golden hair."

In rising expectation lost,
They wait the slowly coming day,
When coming o'er the "Evening Post,"
Their eyes shall meet the tender lay.—
These melting strains in which they prided,
Were all neglected!—e'en derided!—
Unhappy paper!—ruthless fire,
Consigned these timeless to the fire.

OLIVER.

THE MANIAC—A FRAGMENT.

Her hair dishevell'd, floated in the wind,
And ev'ry look bespoke the wreck of mind:
"Edwin," she cried, "the sacrifice is made,"
"Behold thy victim—her thou hast betray'd"—
She could no more,—then wildly looking round,
Lifeless she sank, upon the snowy ground.
In haste I ran and rais'd the fallen fair,
(The wretched ever should our pity share.)
The beauteous Maniac op'd her glist'ning eye,
Then clasp'd her hands—her bosom heav'd a sigh,
And gently raising up her drooping head,
Observing me, the smiling, gently said,
"Nay, do not weep dear Father—I don't weep,
I'm very happy.—Is she still asleep,
Oh! do not wake her yet—I'll tell her all—
Hush—you'll disturb her—hark! I hear her call,
Yes, mother, yes, your daughter will attend—
Come Edwin, come, you know you are our friend,
You need not fear, for mother will not chide,
Beside to-morrow, I shall be your bride;
"Your bride—what bride," exclaimed the hapless maid,
No, you are false, and my poor heart betray'd.
Our mutual vows are register'd above,
This ring you gave me, there the pledge of love,
Take it false man, I do not need it now,
And on thy *wife* the fatal pledge bestow;
Leave me alone in sorrow to repine,
While happiness, oh! false one, all is thine"—
With arms extended to the worlds above,
"Forgive him heaven," she said, "tho' false in love;"
Her accents fail'd—she sunk in "dreamless night,"
While far from earth, her spirit took its flight.

April 6th, 1825. CAIUS.

TO MY CANARY BIRD.

Oh! chirp, sweet bird, and let thy notes
Beguile the weary hours of woe,
Caused by the ruin of my hopes,
Which promised bliss below.

Oh! chirp, sweet bird—yes, chirp again
To charm my listening ear;
And for a while dispel the gloom,
Which ever hovers near.

For 'tis as dark as threat'ning c'ouds
Which float along the sky,
And tells the seaman on the shrouds,
A Hurricane is nigh.

Chirp, happy bird, thou'st no desire
Beyond thy cage to roam,
And with thy mates soar in the air,
Far, far, from thy sweet Home!

My case was thus, a lover came,
He fondly woo'd, and won my heart;
But oh! he's gone, and ne'er again
Returns, to cure the smart.

Then chirp again, my little bird,
To chase away despair;
With pleasure still thou wilt be heard,—
By her whose all is—care.

UBALDO.

Loud sounds the voice of fame—the hero's come,
And joyous millions hail him to our shore;
From Maine to Georgia rings thro' every dome,
Acclaiming joy—and raptures wild uproar;
Youth, infancy, the middle aged and hoar,
Each joys alike—for none can e'er forget,
The kind protector in that trying hour;
That day when by relentless foes beset,
Eager to save our sinking land stood La'yette.

OLD FARMER.

THE MORALIST.

CHARITY.

"Charity is an active principle." It is confined to no particular station in life—attached exclusively to no circumstance, but is capable of being received into the bosoms of the rich and poor, the wise and ignorant. It should be extended to all, and its mantle will indeed cover a multitude of sins; there are none so perfect as to be exempt from the necessity of its influence over the minds of others, in their intercourse with them—none so profligate as to be excluded by their crimes from compassion. 'Tis indeed like oil poured on the waters: it calms the angry passions of mankind, and renders us incapable of entertaining envy, malice, or ill will, or fostering the desire of revenge towards those who have injured us; it teaches us, if not to *forget*, at least to *forgive*, as often as we remember, the trespasses of our brethren; and by showing us our own weakness, and need of forgiveness from God, it leads us to behold with an eye of compassion, the errors and follies of men. In proportion as we suffer this principle to progress towards perfection, (which we are taught to expect in another state of being) we draw nearer to that faultless standard which Christians are taught to revere and worship, even Jesus, our Lord.

The sum of Charity is expressed in the following words of an excellent writer.

"Charity is the comforter of the afflicted, the protector of the oppressed, the reconciler of differences, the intercessor for offenders. It is faithfulness in the friend, public spirit in the magistrate, equity and patience in the judge, moderation in the sovereign, and loyalty in the subject. In parents it is care and attention; in children it is reverence and submission. In a word, it is the soul of social life; it is the sun that enlivens and cheers the abodes of men. It is "like the dew of Hermon," says the Psalmist, "and the dew that descended on the mountains of Zion, when the Lord commanded the blessing, even life for ever more."

EXTRACTS.—VIRTUE AND HONOUR.

"Virtue derives her name from Vir, because virtue is the most manly ornament.—She was esteemed a goddess and worshipped in the habit of an elderly matron sitting upon a square stone. M. Marcellus dedicated a temple to her; and hard by is placed another, that was dedicated to Honour. The temple of Virtue was the passage to the temple of Honour: by which was signified, that by virtue alone true honour is attained. The priests sacrificed to honour with bare heads, and we usually uncover our heads when we see honourable and worthy men; and since honour itself is valuable and estimable, it is no wonder if such respect is shown in celebrating its sacrifices."

FAITH.

"Fides had a temple at Rome, near the Capitol, which Numa Pompilius (as it is said) first dedicated to her. Her sacrifices were performed without slaughter or bloodshed. The heads and hands of the priests were covered with a white cloth when they sacrificed, because Faith ought to be close and secret. Virgil calls her Cana Fides, either from the candor of the mind whence fidelity proceeds, or because faith is chiefly observed by aged persons. The symbol of this goddess was a white dog, which is a faithful creature.—Another symbol of her, was two hands joined, or two young ladies shaking hands; for by giving the right hand, they engaged their faith for their future friendship."

HOPE.

Hope had a temple at Rome, in the herb market, which was unfortunately burnt down with lightning. Giraldus says he has seen her effigies in a golden coin of the emperor Adrian. She was described in the form of a woman standing; her left hand lightly held up her garment; she leaned on her elbow, and in her right hand held a plate on which was placed a ciberium (a sort of cup) fashioned to the likeness of a flower, with this inscription: S P E S, P. R. *The hope of the people of Rome.*

Justice was described like a virgin, with a piercing, steadfast eye, a severe brow, her aspect awful, noble, and venerable. The Greeks called her Astrea.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Among the dangerous evils which the moralist and the statesman have equally to lament, *Drunkenness* may be considered as the most alarming—Fatal alike to reputation and to health, disgusting in its appearances, and debasing in its effects; it has nevertheless grown into a custom, which, by impending weight, may bear down the pillars of our national prosperity. The frequent presence of its miserable victims has rendered the sight so familiar, that we often pass without observation, the most abject and miserable condition in which human nature can be placed. It is not, however, my present purpose to trace the progress of this vice through the lower classes of society. Causes, natural at least, if not satisfactory, may be assigned for the prevalence of a practice, which *here* requires some strength of mind, and some fortitude to withstand; but when genius and worth, when talents and virtue, when a heart warmed with sympathy, and glowing with benevolence, a mind rich in every sentiment that constitutes excellence, fall miserable victims to deadly inebriation, where shall we—where can we look for a cause adequate to the effect? To what corrupted principle of our nature shall be ascribed this melancholy degradation—this contravention of Heaven's design—this subjugation of man's noblest powers—this perversion of his morals—destruction of his health and annihilation of his reason? Disappointment is most generally urged as the cause why we have so often to mourn over genius, benevolence and worth, thrown into magnificent ruins by the "foul fiend" inebriation.—Yes, some earnest desire defeated—some imaginary or real good destroyed—some scheme of greatness vanished into air, often throws an impenetrable cloud over the future prospects of life. Disappointment raises feelings too keen to be endured, and as if to shew to what debasement human nature will bend, the intoxicating draught is taken and repeated until every faculty of the soul is paralyzed and deadened. Callous indeed must be that heart that can observe the wretched beings without a sigh, or behold them without pity.—The numerous and melancholy instances of confirmed inebriation which come within our knowledge, that arise from disappointment, should teach us to guard our feelings and to concentrate our ideas of happiness to a single point.—It is a vice bringing in its train innumerable evils. By obliterating all those sublime virtues and excellencies which distinguish man as the "noblest work of God," it sinks him below the inanimate brute. Can there be a more melancholy object than a human being in this degraded state, where a dark and gloomy veil is drawn over the obscured faculties of the mind?—where the man who, a few hours ago, was admired for the brilliant display of his talents, is now despised for his follies—where he, who but yesterday, was the object of envy and admiration is to day a subject of derision and compassion.—Were we not familiarized with such scenes, we should shudder at the sight of an enlightened being suddenly reduced to the darkness of insanity, not by the inevitable acts of Providence, but by the wilful abuse of the comforts of life.

EDWIN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SAVOYARDS,

OR, A JOURNEY TO MONT BLANC.

Among the hilly regions
Oft rushing sudden from the loaded cliffs
Mountains of snow their gathering terrors roll.
From steep to steep loud-thundering down they come,
A wintry waste in their commotion all;
And herds, and flocks, and travellers, and cottage
And sometimes whole brigades of marching troops,
Or hamlets sleeping in the dead of night.
Are deep beneath the smothering ruin whelm'd.

Thompson.

The most varied and sublime scenery presents itself on every side to the eye of a traveller, in a ride from Geneva to Chamouny. The first of these places is a populous city, charmingly situated upon the lovely Lac Leman, embosomed in the romantic country of Helvetia, so much renowned for the noble deeds of Tell, and for the valour of the free and hardy Swiss; the other, a peaceful little hamlet, standing upon the banks of the Arve, at the foot of Mount Blanc, which proudly lifts its triple head, crowned with everlasting snow, to an immeasurable height.

Early on a bright spring morning, in company with a friend, I left Geneva for Chamouny, in a carriage, which was so constructed with glazed sash, that while we had a full view of the country, we were screened from the mountain air, rendered chill by a snow-storm which had passed over the hills a few days before, and clad them in the robes of winter, although the larks were caroling, and the early flowers blowing in the champaign cantons around Geneva. The country was pretty level until we reached Bonneville, the first town in Savoy, one of the states of the kingdom of Sardinia, when it began to assume a more Alpine character. On leaving this town, we crossed the Arve, and the road lay through a pleasant valley, bounded by steep, lofty hills, covered with cottages to their very summits, and here and there, patches of grape-vines peered through the drifted snow upon their sides. At Cluses, the road suddenly turned at nearly a right angle, re-crossed the river, and ran through a very narrow valley, until it reached Sallanche. There we passed the night. Next morning, having engaged an experienced guide, we set out for Chamouny, on mules. These animals are much more sure-footed than the horse, and are in other respects better adapted to travelling in mountainous districts. Sometimes we rode across narrow plains, then scrambled up the mountain's side to a giddy height, and then descending rapidly, followed the tortuous course of the river through dark, deep glens. We reached Chamouny about three hours after noon, and immediately went out with our portfolios and crayons, to examine the surrounding, wonderful and interesting objects: Mont Blanc, the Montanvert, the Mer-de-glace, and the course which Saussure took in his celebrated ascent. It was night before our curiosity was satisfied.

Next morning we arose at the break of day, and commenced our journey back to Geneva. After travelling a few miles, our guide suddenly exclaimed, "Halt, look to the left, an Avalanche! an Avalanche!" We reined up our mules, and look to the left as directed.—Although all was silent and calm in the valley, a storm seemed to be sweeping fiercely over the side of the mountain. A huge mass of ice had become detached, and was sliding down with such fury that the super-incumbent snow was tossed high into the air, curling up like vast columns of smoke. The course of this avalanche was soon arrested; all was still again; the rays of the rising sun began to beam with insupportable brightness against the mighty mass of snow upon the mountains, and we continued our journey. The surface of the snow had melted a little the day before, but it had frozen so smooth and hard during the night, that the riding was dangerous, and we proceeded slowly.—To relieve the tediousness of the way, our guide, who crossed himself with a devotional air, as we passed the crucifixes, and images set up on the bridges, and at the turns of the road, occasionally sang a little French hymn, (for we were travelling on the Sabbath) or narrated some interesting legend of the country. The ensuing tale, which he told with a good deal of pathos, describes one among the numerous instances of the tragical effects of those overwhelming masses of ice and snow which now and then slide down the mountains and spread destruction and devastation in their course.

THE STORY.

In the cemetry of the church of yonder little village, is the grave of Antoinette Fontaine, whose melancholy fate is deeply impressed upon the memory of every mountaineer of Savoy. She was the pride of the country round. The peasant Leroy, whose only son was named Etienne, lived hard by. Etienne and Antoinette tended their flocks on the same hill during the day, and in the evening he would read to her by the blaze of a wood fire, or when the moon shed her silvery light from an "ebony sky," while she twirled her distaff at the door of the cottage, he would recline upon a patch of turf at her feet, string his guitar to some of the lays of the Troubadours, and raise his melodious voice to the full pitch of chivalric song, or attune it to the more gentle strains of love. Antoinette's eye, first beaming with enthusiasm, then melting with softness, evinced the delight his minstrelsy afforded her—in a word, they loved, their hearts told them that they loved dearly, and it was marked with joy by their parents who were bowed down by age, and fervently hoped to see their only children happily settled in life before their pilgrimage was closed; but how often are our fairest and brightest hopes blasted—how often would the cup that we are tasting with delight seem bitter as worm-wood, could we for a moment draw aside the veil which hides futurity from our view!

France was now at the pinnacle of her glory, and she determined to send a mighty army to the north, to strike a vigorous blow upon the territories of the Emperor of all the Russias. The clangour of the war trumpet was heard in all the Gallic provinces—the banner which had waved in triumph over the fields of Austerlitz and Marengo was unfurled, and the Imperial Eagle perched upon the hills of Savoy. Enlistment and the conscription were resorted to, and it was Etienne's lot to be compelled to join the ranks. Antoinette's young heart beat with pride when she first saw him in the gay habiliments of a soldier; his tall, straight figure, and manly port, became them well. His curling, raven locks, escaped below his cap, and his full, dark eye flashed beneath the broad white, nodding plume that shaded his forehead. She beheld him with a feeling of pride, but it was an emotion mingled with the most fearful foreboding. Time now flew too rapidly, and the day, the hour of his departure soon arrived. Then it was that they fully felt how dear they were to each other—the signal was given, and Etienne was forced to tear himself from the arms of Antoinette. With eyes swimming with tears she watched the group of soldiers till a defile hid them from her view, and in a few minutes the tap of the drum ceased to be heard. Her grief at first was loud and violent, and even after she became more composed care was written upon her pallid countenance. When she sang, it was a mournful strain, and her light, sylph-like form was no more seen gliding through "the mazes of the rustic dance." Day after day, and month after month, rolled slowly by, and she heard nothing of Etienne.—Had he fallen, or had new attractions weaned his affections, and was she deserted and forgotten? He had been the only hope and support of his poor, old, lone father, who, deprived of this, soon fell, and was laid in the cold, narrow house.

Although Etienne had been severely wounded, he still survived, and loved his Antoinette as tenderly as ever. He had written frequently, but such was the distraction and unsettled state of the times, that his letters never reached her. He witnessed the burning of Moscow, and was among the few who succeeded in reaching France after that dreadful catastrophe: he was retained in the service during the short reign of the Bourbons, joined the Emperor on his return from Elba, and marched with him to the field of Waterloo. He was among the young guard who performed prodigies of valour; but the day was lost; the imperial army routed; and he was forced to fly with them. On entering France, he resumed his old dress, traversed that country, crossed the mountains of Jura, and at length reached the borders of his native land. Every thing around awakened a thousand endeared recollections; but what were his emotions when he beheld his paternal cot, and the dwelling of Antoinette.—Alas! what a sad reverse his hopes were about to experience. The day was warm and clear, only a few white, fleecy clouds were resting in the heavens; but suddenly the ground began to tremble as if shaken by an earthquake, and a muttering as of distant thunder was heard: these were the well-known signals of the approach of an Avalanche, and every body watched with breathless anxiety, not knowing where the impending ruin might fall. A few moments determined its course: it passed swiftly down, and overwhelmed the habitation of Antoinette. The agony of Etienne, who marked its ravages, threw him upon the earth, and he gasped for breath; still some hope remained, and this faint hope prompted him to exertion. He hurried forward, and, assisted by the neighbors, dug through the ice and snow to the cottage; but the mass had been too heavy—it was crushed—Antoinette was buried beneath the ruins, and all the earthly hopes of Etienne were forever blasted.

Three days after, she was interred. The bells of the village church chimed solemnly; the procession moved slowly down the mountain path; all the people of the neighborhood were collected round the grave-yard—for the melancholy story was known to them all, and as Etienne, (who walked alone, his arms folded, and his eyes fixed upon the ground,) advanced, every hat was off, and tears glittered, not only in the eyes of the tender maidens, but found their way down the sun-burnt cheeks of the most robust mountaineers.—The funeral service was finished; the sad requiem sung, and the coffin let down into the grave—every spade full of dirt that fell upon it made Etienne shudder—yet he wept not! His heart was breaking with a grief too deep to be relieved by tears. As he was led from the mournful scene, his eyes glared around vacantly, and he uttered a few words wildly and incoherently—they were the words of phrensy.

Just as the guide had finished his story, the loud tones of the bell of a neighboring religious house broke with a magic effect upon the "sublime silence of the Alps," and my companion appropriately pronounced these beautiful lines of a Spanish melody:

Far, far, o'er hill and dell,
On the winds stealing,
List to the convent bell,
Mournfully pealing.
Hark, hark! it seems to say,
"As melt those sounds away,
"So life's best joys decay,
"Whilst new their feeling."

C.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

On a Lady who said a gentleman was a shadow.

You call me a shadow dear girl, is it true,
I'd consent to be that to be noticed by you;
Tho' a shadow is nought but a vapour that passes,
I am sorry they are so admired by the lasses.
Tho' the one that I'd choose shall not be so fleet,
As to pass by the shadow in every street;
Now I hope your fancy is not in a trance
But will own that the shadow must have a substance.

L'OMBRE.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

Ere yet her child has drawn its earliest breath
A mother's love begins—it glows till death,
Lives before life—with death not dies—but seems
The very substance of immortal dreams.

"Nothing can sweeten felicity itself but love. But, when a man dwells in love, then the bosom of his wife is as pleasant as the droppings on the hill of Hermon; her eyes are as fair as the light of heaven; she is a fountain sealed, and he can quench his thirst and ease his cares, and lay his sorrows down upon her lap, and can retire home to his sanctuary and refectory, and his gardens of sweetness and chaste refreshments. No man can tell, but he that loves his children, how many delicious accents make a man's heart dance in the petty conversation of those dear pledges; their childishness, their stammering, their innocence, their imperfections, their necessities, amuse many little emanations of joy and comfort to him that delights in their persons and society; but he that loves not his wife and children feeds a lioness at home, and broods over a nest of sorrows; and blessing itself cannot make him happy; so that all the commandments of God, enjoining a man to "love his wife," are nothing but so many necessities and capacities of joy.—She that is loved is safe; and he that loves is joyful. Love is a union of all things excellent; it contains in it proportion and satisfaction, and rest and confidence; and I wish that this were so much proceeded in, that heathens themselves could not go beyond us in this virtue, and its proper appendant happiness. Tiberius Gracchus chose to die for the safety of his wife; and yet, methinks, for a christian to do so, should be no hard thing; for many servants will die for their masters, and many gentlemen will die for their friend; but the examples are not so many of those that are ready to do it for their nearest relations, and yet some there have been. Baptiste Fregosus tells of a Neapolitan that gave himself a slave to the Moors, that he might follow his wife; and Dominicus Catalusius, the prince of Lesbos, kept company with his lady when she was a leper, and these are greater things than to die."

COLLECTANEA.

THE TWO PRESENTS.

A year or two since, an enterprising farmer in the land of 'steady habits,' chanced to raise on his annual turnip patch, a turnip of most extraordinary and prodigious size. It occurred to Jonathan, that this large turnip, which was the marvel of the whole town and country, ought to be turned to some better account than to be given to the hogs or sold by the bushel. He had heard that some of the literati of New York had done well by sending botanical specimens, as presents to the Emperor Alexander, and that his majesty, among other valuables, had sent gold rings in exchange for less ponderous articles than his turnip. Jonathan's mind was therefore made up, that the great turnip should be a vegetable, and he hoped, a meet offering to the Czar of all the Russias. The turnip was accordingly sent to St. Petersburgh, and in due time, Jonathan received in return, several valuable pieces of coin. His neighbours all learned his good fortune, and one of them, emulous of Jonathan's luck, soon after manufactured a cheese of huge dimensions, and despatched it as a present for the table of Alexander, and in the mean time waited anxiously for the result of the venture. The cheese was even larger than the turnip, and the neighbourhood all thought it fair to conclude, that his majesty would make a proportionable equivalent for the gift. At length it was announced, a vessel had arrived at Stonington, bringing a large box from Russia for squire Morgan, who sent the cheese last year. The box which was carefully sealed, and directed, was opened in the presence of all the family connections, and a number of the squire's neighbours, and, on removing the packing materials, instead of the expected treasure, the *great turnip* was discovered, which the spectators immediately recognized as their old acquaintance, and Jonathan declared, that "for his part he did'nt see but what the turnip had stood the visage darn'd well."

EARLY RISING.

I do not know a practice which I should more recommend than early rising, whether devotion, health, beauty, or improvement of the mind, were the objects in view. How cheerful and how animated are the meditations of the morning! What a delightful bloom flashes in the cheeks from its balmy exhalations! What an unspeakable cheerfulness glides into the soul, from hearing the devotional matin of the lark, and from beholding the newborn scenery of nature! How necessary is such a regimen to preserve that sweetness of complexion and of breath, which are the very essence and perfume of beauty! When people think of accounting to God for the talents they have received, they overlook the hours which are lost in morning sloth and unreasonable indulgence. I have inured myself for many years to this habit of early rising. In the spring months of April and May particularly, I grudge every moment that is wasted after five. I consider it as a rude neglect to all those sweets which open to salute me, and always find so much more deducted from the firmness of my health, and the vigor of my understanding.

Pulmonary Consumption.—The incipient, and, indeed, in more advanced stages of this unhappy complaint, the inhaling of the fumes arising from the burning of a composition, the basis of which is supposed to be common tar, has been of singular utility. A Mr. Timowell, of Poole, Dorcetshire, Eng. has employed it with extraordinary success; the *modus operandi* he thus explains—"The first symptoms of this disease are generally accompanied by an irritating cough, which arises from the excoriation of that beautiful and delicate structure, the lining of the air tubes, which no medicine can possibly reach; these excoriations, aggravated by the cough, gradually degenerate into open and destructive ulcers; whereas the fumigation coming in immediate contact with these excoriations, or perhaps, small ulcers, it heals them, the cough ceases, the patient gains strength, and ultimately recovers."

Curious Fact in natural History.—It is a fact not much known, that the eel is singularly affected by high winds. This is well known to the inhabitants of Linlithgow, who have an excellent opportunity of observing the habits of that animal, in the loch adjoining the town. The stream which flows out of that loch at the west end, passes through a sluice, and falls into an artificial stone reservoir, from which it escapes by a number of holes in the sides and bottom. These holes are two small to let eels of a common size pass, and hence this reservoir answers the purpose of an eel trap or cruive. The fish, however, are rarely found in it in calm weather; but when strong winds blow, especially from the west, these tenants of the water seem to be seized with a general panic, and hurry from their lodgings like rats from a conflagration. At this time they rush through the outlet in crowds, and fall pell-mell into the reservoir, from which they are speedily transferred to the frying pans of the burgesses. During the high winds within the last fortnight, a cart load was taken out of the reservoir every day, and in one day not less than two cart loads.

The Elephant.—While breakfast was getting ready, I amused myself with looking at a baggage elephant, and a few camels which were in the act of loading. The intelligent obedience of the elephant is well known; but to look upon this huge and powerful monster, kneeling down at the mere bidding of the human voice, and, when he had risen again to see him protrude his trunk for the foot of his mahout, or attendant, to help him into his seat, or, bending the joint of his hind leg, make a step for him to climb up behind; and then, if any loose cloth or cords fall off, with a dog-like docility, pick them up with his proboscis and put them up again, will delight and surprise long after it ceases to be novel. When loaded, this creature broke off a large branch from the lofty tree near which he stood, and quietly fanned and fly-flapped himself with all the *nonchalence* of an indolent woman of fashion, till the camels were ready. —*Sketches of India.*

"JOHN BULL IN AMERICA."

The following extracts are from "John Bull in America," a work which justly ridicules the general style of ignorance and superstition adopted by many of the foreign tourists who have written on our country. The work abounds throughout in the happiest touches, exhibiting a vein of humorous, but keen and satirical irony, which will no doubt prove the best corrective to the silly misrepresentations with which these tours, sketches and travels, for the most part are filled.

The city of Philadelphia, (every thing is a city here,) is a little higgledy-piggledy place, with hardly a decent house in it, and whose principal trade consists in the exportation of Toughy and Pepper Pot. It is situate between two rivers, the Delaware on the West, and the Schuylkill on the East; the former is a decent sort of a river, but nothing to be compared to the Thames, or the Avon. The streets, for the most part, are laid out in the shape of a ram's horn, at the little end of which commonly reside that class of people who have been unfortunate in business.—Hence the common phrase of "coming out at the little end of the horn." There are no public buildings, nor indeed any thing else worthy of a stranger's notice, and so I pass them by as unworthy of notice.

I took lodgings, (for I hate your first rate hotels) at the sign of the Goose and Gridiron, where, for the first time since my arrival in the States, I tasted sweet bread. I was at a loss to account for this phenomenon, until I found my landlady was an English woman. It is a singular fact, noted by all travellers in this country, that, go where you will, the bread is sure to be sour. Whether this is owing to the yeast, to the bad taste of these republicans, or to some intrinsic quality in the wheat, I cannot say. I am rather inclined to the latter opinion, because the grapes in this country, as well as the apples, peaches, and every species of fruit I tasted, are as sour as vinegar. There must be some acidity in the soil or air, or both, to produce this disagreeable singularity: or perhaps it is owing to the turbulent spirit of democracy after all.

It is not without some reason that Philadelphia is called the Athens of America, since, among other advances in civilization, the people sometimes wash their hands and faces. This practice was introduced about seven years ago, by the Marquis of Tweedale and his suite. It was at first violently opposed as an aristocratic custom, unworthy of freemen; but it gradually made its way, and there are now few, except the radicals and ultra democrats, that demur to the practice. The popular opinion is, however, rather against it, and it is seldom that a person, with clean hands and face, is elected to an office, unless he can demonstrate his republicanism by a red nose, a black eye, or some other unequivocal mark of his high calling.

The city has also a nightly watch, a peculiarity I did not observe either at Boston or New York. Here watchmen are obliged to call the hour through the whole night—an excellent regulation, as I supposed, since this is a pretty good evidence of a man being awake. But the spirit of democracy evades every salutary regulation, it seems, and I was assured by a worthy alderman, a native of England, that these fellows, from long habit, call the hour as regularly sleeping as waking, so that this afforded no additional security to the citizens. The alderman told me, that not less than three or four watchmen were robbed at their posts every night; and nothing was more common than a fellow to be bawling out "all's well," when somebody was actually picking his pockets. The alderman related a humorous instance:

It seems a sturdy watchman, who, being considerably the best of the gang at a nap, was always placed at some responsible post, was in his box nodding, when a wag of a thief took off his cap, and put in its place a night-cap, which he had stolen from an old apple woman who had lived near the ferry stairs in High street, and to whose house he carried and left the watchman's hat. The old dame, upon discovering the theft, set out, bright and early, with the watchman's cap on her head, for the want of a better, to lay her complaint before the police, when, as luck would have it, she saw the vigilant child of the night, still nodding in his box, with her cap on his head. The Amazon seized her property, and cried out "stop thief," with such astonishing vigor, that she actually awoke the watchman, although people who best knew him thought it impossible. The watchman, rubbing his eyes, and seizing the apple woman with his cap on her head, naturally concluded that the cry of "stop thief" applied to her. Upon which, he carried her to the police, to which the lady followed with great alacrity, supposing she had the watchman in custody. When arrived at the police, there was the deuce to pay: The watchmen charged the apple woman with stealing his hat, and the apple woman charged the watchman with stealing her cap—the police officer scratched his head, and the clerk gnawed two goose quills to the stump. But what was most to be admired, two lawyers were entirely puzzled to death to decide between the two;

and to puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, is proverbially difficult. In conclusion, the watchman was broke, as the safest course; but the sovereign people, considering him as an oppressed citizen, immediately elected him an alderman.

There is a great show, or rather affectation, of literature here, and the good people crow in their cups a good deal, on account of the oldest periodical paper in the States being published here. It is called the Port Folio, and is really so old, that it may be justly pronounced quite superannuated. But I did not find any other special indications of a flourishing state of literature. To be sure, here and there you meet with a young lady that can read large print, and a young gentleman that can tell a B from a bull's foot, by the aid of a quizzing glass. But there never has been an original work produced here, of American manufacture; and the only translation I ever met with, is that of the almanac into High Dutch. They likewise boast of one Franklin, a great hand at flying kites, and one of the first manufacturers of lightning rods. I had heard him spoken of respectfully at home, so I am willing to allow he was clever. But, after all, what have these people to boast of on this head? Both Washington and Franklin, and indeed all the respectable sort of men, who figure in the history of this country, were born under the king's government, and are, therefore, to all intents and purposes, Englishmen.

As these immaculate republicans have neither religion nor morals, so are they entirely destitute of gratitude. It will hardly be believed, but it is nevertheless a fact, that Mr. Jefferson, the author of their famous declaration of independence, the oracle of republicans, the former president of the United States, and, after Satan, the prince of democrats, the man whom the people toast at all the public meetings, and pretend to revere next to Washington, is, at this moment, an actor on the Philadelphia boards for bread!* I saw him myself, or I would not have believed it, bad as I think these miserable republicans. Yet, with this damning fact staring them full in the face, they are every day boasting of their gratitude to their benefactors, at the gorgeous feasts given to general La Fayette. I hope the Quarterly will touch them up on this score in the next number. Of their other surviving presidents, Mr. Madison, as I was assured, teaches a school in some remote part of Virginia, and Mr. Adams lives in great obscurity somewhere in the neighbourhood of Boston. This is a natural consequence of abolishing the excellent system of pensions and sinecures. I confess, I felt a little ill-natured satisfaction, at the fate of Jefferson and Madison, when I considered that the first picked a quarrel with England, on pretence of maintaining the rights of his country, and the other had the wickedness to declare war against her, while she was struggling for the liberties of Europe, now so happily secured in the keeping of the Holy Alliance. Nor indeed could I find in my heart to be sorry for Mr. Adams, who was one of the prime movers of the rebellion, and a principal pillar of the revolution. Nothing can furnish clearer proof of the divine right of kings, than the fact, that history does not record an instance of a man, who took arms against his sovereign, on whom some signal punishment did not fall, by special interposition of Providence.

* The author has confounded our old favourite, the comedian, with Thomas Jefferson, the late president. But this is a mistake pardonable in a stranger.

The truer lyric strain and higher poetical qualities of Collins obtained no notice. It is a fact which ought never to be forgotten by those who would know what is the worth of contemporary opinion, when left to itself, that Collins's Odes remained, for many years after their publication, utterly neglected, and almost unknown; insomuch that when the poet acquired a small fortune by bequest, he returned the bookseller the sum which he had received for the copy-right, repaid him all his expenses, and committed the large remains of the impression to the flames. It was not till nearly thirty years after his death, that Cowper had ever heard his name. He saw it first in Johnson's Lives of the Poets, and was so little impressed by what he saw there, that he called him a poet of no great fame, and appears not to have formed the slightest conception of his powers.

Mr. Monroe, who was the United States' ambassador to France during the revolution, and after the fall of Robespierre, said to Madame Campan, at St. Germain, "Fortune is rolling down the kennel, and any one may stoop and pick it up." During a walk in the wood of St. Germain, he was talking in defence of his country, which he held to be finer than that of France. His daughter, who was but a child, a pupil in the establishment of St. Germain, interrupted him by saying, "Yes, papa, but there are no streets in America like those," pointing, at the same time, towards the main road. "Very true," said Mr. Monroe, "our nation may be compared to a newly formed household—we are in want of many things, but we possess the finest thing of all—LIBERTY."

Julius Cæsar, on one occasion after his assumption of the supreme power at Rome, did not vouchsafe to rise when the Senate brought him a kind decree. *Suetonius* and *Dion Cassius* think that this incivility was one of the chief causes of his ruin. Often has the omission of a punctilio, or a form of courtesy, led, in like manner, to the most bitter and mischievous enmities. We have a safer example in this anecdote. "Being forced by the gout to remain sitting when a queen of France entered his apartment, Cardinal Du Perron said —"Madam, I am upon my knees *in my heart*, though you see me sit."

Pope Adrian VI. wrote the following epitaph for himself, and it suits thousands of those who have possessed high places.

"Here lies Hadrian VI. who esteemed no misfortune which happened to him in life, so great as his being called to govern."

This prayer of Persius, the poet, is full of meaning:

"Great Jove! when impious tyrants you would cross,
Let them see *virtue* and regret its loss."

The spirit of speculation has arrived in England to an alarming height. A member of the House of Commons thus describes the manner in which a speculating bubble is blown up.

"Suppose an instance—a company projected, like the Pasco Mining Company; that there was to be 10,000 shares of £100 each, (making a capital of one million) and that the original projectors were 50 in number. The 50 projectors agreed at once to take all the shares among themselves. Each took 200 shares, and paid a deposit of £5 on each share, so advancing, in his whole proportion, £1000. Now how did this operate? Why, by management well understood on the Stock Exchange, as soon as prospectuses were issued, and the people came to purchase stock, they were informed that the £5 shares had risen to £16.—(Hear, hear.) Thus an original projector sold only 65 of his 200 shares, and got £55 over his cost price—having 134 shares to get what he could for, clear profit upon the transaction. And this was supposing a moderate profit; in many cases the rise had not been from 100 to £111 (on deposits, 5 to £16) but the £100 shares had been re-sold at 600 or 700, and even as high as £1200, (hear, hear,) producing almost immediate immense fortunes to the projectors, without the slightest risk incurred on their part."

Another member in the course of the debate makes use of the following strong language:

"It was to be lamented that men of the first rank and family of the country haunted gambling houses at the west end of the town; it was still more to be lamented that merchants at the east end of it should imitate their example, and make a gambling house of the Royal Exchange. He saw no difference between the gambling of the noblemen in the hells of St. James' street, and the gambling of the merchant on the Royal Exchange, except that the latter kept earlier hours and more respectable company than the former. (Hear.)"

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Catholic Association of Ireland was dissolved, in obedience to the act of Parliament, on the 19th of March last.

The assassin, *Papavoine*, who murdered two fine children in the wood of Vincennes, near Paris, was executed in the French capital, on the 24th March, in the midst of an immense concourse of spectators. He died as *courageously* as monsters of that description generally do.

As an evidence of the flourishing state of the silk trade in England, the Macclesfield paper, advertises for 4 or 5000 persons, from seven to twenty years of age, to be employed in that trade.

The Pacha of Egypt is said to be raising cotton in great quantities: his next crop is expected to produce 400,000 bales.

The British Press of Feb. 18th says, that the trade in Iron (in London we presume) is actually engrossed by about five houses—immense capital preventing poorer adventurers from entering into competition with them, and giving them as complete a monopoly as could be conferred by a charter.

By a standing order of the British House of Lords, no joint stock company's charter can be confirmed, till four-fifths of its capital is paid up.

The appointment of Charles Richard Vaughan, Esq. as minister plenipotentiary, and Envoy Extraordinary from Great Britain to the United States, is announced in the London Gazette.

The last French papers state that the grand project of a *ship canal from Havre to Paris*, is seriously contemplated by the French government. Rough estimates of the expense have been made, which vary in amount from thirty-five to forty millions of dollars.

A dreadful fire, occasioned by the negligence of a woman, broke out at Tavaux, in the department of the Jura, by which 110 houses were consumed, notwithstanding the active exertions of the *sapiurs-pompiers* and the inhabitants. More than 800 persons are by this disaster left without bread or a home. The damage is estimated at upwards of 600,000 francs.

A learned man of Naples, Martorelli, occupied himself for two years in writing an enormous memoir in order to prove that the ancients were not acquainted with the use of glass for windows—and fifteen days after the publication of his folio, a house was discovered in Pompeii, all the windows of which were paned with glass.

A Berlin Journal mentions two remarkable instances of lethargy. One is a young girl, who remained asleep 6 weeks; and the other a girl who slept during 453 days. Both were roused by the application of galvanism.

A letter from Madrid, dated March 14, states that the official account of General Sucre's victory in Peru had been received in that capital, but that every one who even spoke of it was liable to be arrested by the police.

Gem Company.—A company is forming in London, with a capital of one million sterling, for the purpose of procuring from the Brazils, and the various provinces of South America, "precious stones" of every description, for the supply, not only of England, but of the whole continent.

Old Wines.—The passion for old Wines has sometimes been carried to a very ridiculous excess; for the *thick crust*, the *bees wing*, and the several other criterions of the epicure, are but so many proofs of the decomposition and departure of some of the best qualities of the wine. Had the man that first filled the celebrated Heidleburg tun, been placed as centinel to see that no other wine was put into it, he would have found it much better at 25 or 30 years old, than at 100 or 150, had he lived so long, and been permitted, now and then, to taste it.

At Bremen there is a wine-cellar, called the Store, where five hogsheads of Rhenish wine have been preserved since the year 1625.—These five hhds. cost 1200 francs. Had this sum been put out to compound interest, each hogshead would now be worth above a thousand millions of money; a bottle of this precious wine would cost 21,799,480 francs; and a single wine glass, 2,723,808 francs.

VERDICT AGAINST EVIDENCE.

It has been well observed by a modern writer, that "we are very apt to mistake the foulness of a crime for certainty of evidence against the individual accused of it; or in proportion as we are impressed with its enormity, the less nice we become in distinguishing the offender." A striking illustration of this remark once presented itself. An atrocious murder having been committed, an unfortunate individual was accused of being the murderer, and brought to trial.—The judge charged the jury, that no evidence had been produced against the prisoner, and that therefore they must of necessity acquit him. To the surprise of the court, however, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." The verdict being recorded, the judge requested to know upon what shadow of proof it had been brought. "My lord," answered the foreman, "a great crime has been committed; somebody ought to suffer for it; and we do not see why it should not be this man!"

LONG SUIT.

The longest suit on record in England, is one which existed between the heirs of Sir Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle, and the heirs of a Lord Berkley, respecting some property in the county of Gloucester, not far from Wotton-under-edge. It began at the end of the reign of Edward the Fourth, and was depending until the beginning of that of James the First, when it was finally compounded, being a period of not less than one hundred and twenty years!!!

Among the numerous uses to which steam has been applied of late years, we observe it stated in the London papers, that a person in Stockport, England, has produced a piece of blue cloth by steam, intended for the king, which appears to be the finest and most perfect fabric ever exhibited. It had been compared with some French cloth, worn by the Emperor Alexander and which was manufactured expressly for him, and found to be so much superior in quality as to preclude all competition.

A volume has been published containing sundry conversations between Napoleon and Canova in the year 1810, with which the Editor of the Charleston Mercury has copiously adorned his columns. The selections bear the impress of Napoleon's intellect as distinctly as a coin presents to us the features of his face. There is the same searching good sense—the same rapid, impatient, and withal, luminous corruscations of mind—the same disposition to snatch the lever out of the hand for the purpose of applying his own strength to the instrument, for which Napoleon was so pre-eminent. The volume must be an interesting work, if those selections are fair specimens.

The Accession, Roddam, arrived at Plymouth, Eng. from Rio de Janeiro: on the 30th of December, in lat. 20, lon. 30, fell in with a brig, with her masts in the water, and abandoned by the crew, but a number of blacks were holding by the starboard fore-chains and cat-head. The A. took thirty-one off the wreck, and ten from the inside of the vessel. The brig was about 200 tons burden, and appeared to be laden with palm oil; and the blacks stated that the crew left her when she became water logged. The Accession arrived at Bahia on the 12th of February, and landed thirty-nine, two having died on the passage,) who were given into the hands of government.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

We learn by a letter from Paris, that Dr. M'Henry's last novel has been translated into French, and published in Paris. This is, we believe, the fourth European edition of O'Halloran.

To the instances already on record of valuable vessels and cargoes, belonging to Philadelphia merchants, being brought into port by *mere boys*, we must add that of the ship *Woodrop Sims*. The first mate left her at Canton,—*Captain Isaacs* died on the passage—and she was navigated into port under the direction of a son of Capt. *Henry Lelar*, a young man only *eighteen* years of age.

On Sunday, William Cummings, Junr. of this city, was drowned in the Delaware.

The proprietors of "The New-York Mirror and Ladies Literary Gazette," offer a premium of fifty dollars, to the author of the best Prose Essay, to occupy not less than one, nor more than three pages of the Mirror, and to be forwarded to Messrs. Hopkins & Morris, No. 9 Nassau-street, New-York, before the first of August. A literary committee will award the premium.

Mr. Titian Peale has completed his researches on the Coast of Florida, and the shores of the adjoining islands. He is now on his way to this city, with a very extensive collection of Natural History for the Philadelphia Museum.

The seventeenth anniversary of the Bible Society, of Philadelphia, was held on Wednesday morning, at which Bishop White presided. The annual report was read, after which the meeting was addressed by Thomas Bradford, Esq. John Sergeant, Esq. the Rev. Mr. Bedell, the Rev. Mr. Holdridge, and the Rev. Dr. Greene.

The veteran General La Fayette, left New Orleans for St. Louis and Natchez on the 15th April, to be accompanied as far as Nashville by the Governor, &c.

On the 22d ult. about two hours after her arrival at Augusta, Geo. the steam boat Henry Shultz was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time the boat and cargo were destroyed.—Loss estimated at from *seventy-five to eighty thousand dollars*.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury has given public notice, that the principal and interest of the eleven million loan of 1812 will be paid off on the first of October next.

The Charleston Patriot of April 16th, says, "to convey an idea of the rage of speculation in cotton, we would merely state that the same parcel has, during the week, changed owners six or seven times, without leaving the hands of the factor."

A pole boat (the Eclipse) from Milledgeville for Darien, was burnt about the 15th inst. and 200 bales cotton destroyed.

At Irwinton, Geo. a few days ago, a cask of gunpowder exploded by a spark from a segar and injured 21 persons, some of them dangerously.

Thomas Jones, of Putnam county, Indiana, was shot by James Robertson, on the 28th of March, from personal enmity. It was thought possible that he might recover. Robertson then went home, and very deliberately shot himself.

Letters from Valparaiso to the 31st of January, postmarked New-London, per ship Connecticut, states that the army of the Royalists, which had capitulated, were embarking for Spain. Flour was plenty and dull at from $7 to 8 on board.—There was every appearance of an unusually abundant crop of wheat.

Three hundred thousand herrings were taken at a single haul, one day last week, at the fishery of Messrs. Silve & Anderson, on the Susquehannah.

By a recent census, the population of the Province of New Brunswick is ascertained to be about 75,000.

The Legislature of New York has appointed a committee, composed of the Lieutenant Governor, and two others, to settle a sharp controversy between the Physicians and Surgeons of the city of New York. An answer to the old question, "Who shall decide when Doctors disagree," may now be expected.

The Eastern Argus, of Portland, Maine, mentions that a million and a half of dollars will, ere long, be invested in manufactures in the neighborhood of the town of Saco.

Two thousand Irish Emigrants were to sail immediately from Cork for Canada. The Government was to bear all expences.

The East Florida Herald says, it is understood that General La Fayette will locate his township of land in Florida, at or near the seat of Government: and that Gen. Call is his agent for this purpose. He offers for sale one half of it, and the other half he will retain.

The following toast was given by General La Fayette, at the masonic festival in New Orleans:—"The Brethren who *worked* together on the *lines* on the 8th of January, and the *Master workman* who directed them."

General La Fayette is expected at Pittsburgh from the middle to the twenty-fifth of this month.

Capt. Brittingham, of the schr. Lady Tompkins, arrived at Mobile on the 6th ult. in six days from Havana, reports, that about the 12th of March, a ship from Hamburg was captured by the pirates, and run ashore on Point Jacco, and every soul on board murdered.

The citizens of Rahway, and Bridgton, N. Jersey, held a meeting on the 22d ult. for the purpose of making arrangements for a steam boat, to ply between Rahway and New York. A committee was appointed to receive subscriptions and to purchase or build a suitable boat.

The schooner Cadet, arrived at Norfolk in 3 days from Charleston, states, that intelligence has been received of the capture of three more pirates, who were carried into Porto Rico, since the sweep made by Lieut. Sloate. It is added that a gallows had been erected for their execution, but it was nevertheless supposed they would be pardoned.

The ninth anniversary of *the American Bible Society*, will be celebrated at New-York, on the 12th inst.

Dr. Curtis, a very respectable physician of Maine, in prosperous practice, committed suicide in the third week of last month. He visited patients as usual in the morning of the day on which he destroyed himself. No cause for the act could be discovered.

Beds of Iron Ore, of an excellent quality, have recently been discovered in York county, Pa. Copper and Lead have also been found in the vicinity of the Borough of York.

Part of a French fleet had made its appearance off St. Thomas several times, the object of which was not known.

Sales of Tobacco were made at N. Orleans on the 15th ult. at full one cent per pound over last quotations.

General Jackson and family, arrived at his residence on Wednesday the 13th ult. in good health, and a dinner was to have been given him by the Citizens of Nashville, Tenn. at the Nashville Inn, on Saturday, the 16th ult.

Statement of produce exported from Havana to the United States, from January 1st, 1825, to April 16. Sugar, boxes, 8771; hhds. 624½; Coffee, arrobes, 136879; Molasses, hhds. 11006; Honey, hhds. 13½.

The Executive Committee of the United Domestic Missionary Society at New York, have appropriated *two thousand dollars* to aid feeble and destitute churches in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. Two thousand dollars will enable the Society immediately to give 10 or 15 ministers to three times the number of infant churches.

Mr. Enos Pratt, of Taunton, Mass. owns an Ewe which in four years has brought him eleven lambs. She had two the first year, and for the three last years 3 each year.

Three brothers, named Israel, Nelson and, Isaac Thayer, were tried a few days since at Buffalo, N. Y. for the murder of John Love. They were all found *guilty* on circumstantial evidence, and sentenced to be executed on the 17th of June. They have since confessed their guilt.

Last week the corner stone of the new Faneuil Hall Market, in Boston, was laid by the Mayor, in presence of many of the Members of the City Government, and a large number of citizens.

The Baltimore Patriot, speaking of the state of the Market at Rio Janeiro, states that a number of vessels with bread-stuffs had arrived, and some were *throwing wheat into the sea*, to avoid paying the duty!

The case of colonel Hammond, the former Secretary of State in Georgia, against Governor Clark, for dispossessing him of that office, has lately been decided against the plaintiff by *nonsuit*.

A western paper says, that there is a tract of country in North Carolina, where gold is found on almost every square mile, and the people are so occupied in searching for it, that it is fearful there will be a scarcity of corn. $5000 or $6000 has been sold in Salisbury since January.

The legislature of New York at their session before the last, appointed General Root, formerly Lieutenant Governor, a member of a committee to revise the laws of the state: and at their last session offered him one thousand dollars if he would resign his office.—This invitation the General accepted and Mr. Wheaton is appointed in his stead.

Mexican papers to the 30th March, mention that Mr. Ward, the British commissioner, arrived at the Mexican capital on the 25th, and was expected to enter forthwith upon the negotiation of the commercial treaty.

The New York canal navigation has commenced under very favorable auspices. One house in Troy has already received, through the Erie canals, 3500 barrels of flour.

A child near Reamstown, Berks county, Pa. was poisoned on the 9th ultimo, by eating a mixture of arsenic, flour and water, prepared by its imprudent and unfortunate mother for the purpose of destroying rats.

A *sheet iron* steam boat is building at York, Pa. for the navigation of the Susquehanna.

Snow fell in the interior of Virginia, last month, to the depth of two feet, but soon after disappeared. It afforded a singular contrast, mingled with the buds and bloom of the season.

The rage for Stocks continues in New York. The books for the Morris Canal were opened last week at Jersey, (opposite to the city) and the crowd was such, that it seemed as though the city of New York had moved over the river. Nearly twenty millions of dollars were subscribed, the required amount being but one million.

The Circuit Court closed its session on Wednesday the 20th ult. at Rochester, N. Y. Only one person (Samuel Jones) was sentenced to the State Prison. His case has excited more attention than any ever tried in that county. He undertook, without property, and without friends, to dispossess the rightful owners of a large tract of valuable land, by exhibiting a forged deed and proving its execution by perjured witnesses. In 1822 a decision was obtained in the Supreme Court, in his favor, and it has taken the whole of the last three years to ferret out the necessary proof to bring his villainies to light. After having perjured himself by swearing to false affidavits, and inducing others, by hope of reward to commit the same offence, he has been fairly convicted and sentenced to the state prison during his natural life.

The blind restored to sight.—A young man in Louisiana had been blind about ten years, during which time he married and became the father of three children. Having heard of the skill of Dr. Lobstut, of New Orleans, as an oculist, he hastened to put himself under his care, leaving his wife and children at Baton Rouge. A fortnight had scarcely elapsed when his sight was completely restored, and he was enabled to go and see his wife and children, for the first time.

The City Council of Charleston, S. C. have appointed a committee for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of paving the streets of that city according to Mr. M'Adam's plan now adopted in London. The Charleston Gazette says, "this plan has already been tried upon a small scale at the southern extremity of State street—and if we should judge from its success there, we should allow its superiority to any other kind of pavement."

Cutt's Island, in Sago, was sold on the 18th ult. at Auction, to a Company in Boston, for seventy-eight thousand dollars.—This is said to be one of the most valuable sites for a Manufacturing Establishment in the United States. More than a million of dollars, are soon to be invested in Manufactories, to be located on and near this Island; and it is probable that the time is not far distant, when twice or thice that amount may be invested in the same way.

The trial of Samuel Fields for the murder of Robert Murphy, a constable of Franklin county, came on at Brookville, in the State of Indiana, on the 24th ult. The prisoner on being arraigned plead *not guilty*. After the examination of witnesses and pleadings of counsel, the jury retired, and after the space of about an hour returned with a verdict of guilty. On the next morning the judge pronounced the sentence of the law upon the prisoner. He is to be executed on Friday, the 27th of May next. The culprit is 85 years old!

Lieut. Thomas H. Bell has written to the Secretary of the Navy, requesting an investigation of his conduct in relation to the loss of the U. S. schr. Ferret, while under his command. The Secretary replies thus:—"Having heard no complaints of want of care or skill in the management of your vessel, and seeing no cause to doubt on either point, I do not think it necessary to order a court."

Nearly all the Journeymen Carpenters who *turned out* at Boston, have returned to their employment, and been well received. This step was taken in consequence of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens a few days previous. Some of the leaders have, it is said, *cleared out*, and their places been supplied by workmen from the country.

Newspapers have been introduced as a part of the regular exercise of the scholars, in the academy at Plattsburgh, N.Y. This cannot but have a most beneficial effect on the minds of the scholars, and we have long wondered that the practice has not generally obtained in our seminaries of education. It certainly must be as profitable to our youth to be informed of the events of the day, both in our own country and in foreign lands, as it is to spend their time in reading the accounts of the quarrels of the gods and loves of the goddesses of heathen mythology.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.

A fire lately commenced in the extensive woods in Sandwich, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, and owing to the extreme aridity of the season, raged furiously till it destroyed wood estimated at 75 cents per cord, worth from 10 to $25,000. The wood had been recently purchased by a Glass-house Company, for use in the vicinity, and insurance to the amount of 10 or 11,000 dollars had been effected. The light of the conflagration was distinctly seen 50 miles distant. The calamity was occasioned, it is said, by some persons violating the Sabbath, by drawing ignited coals from the pit, and not carefully watching them.

The Salt Works at Salina, in the State of New-York, are capable of producing annually 1,750,000 bushels of coarse, making an aggregate of 2,000,000. A revenue was derived to the state the last year of $93,553 92; and for the two first quarters of the present year, it amounts to $56,740 35, more than double the amount for the same term in 1822. The belief is, that at no distant period the revenue will exceed three times its present amount.

The brig Virginia, Philips, arrived at Baltimore on Saturday, bringing advices to the 14th March. The markets were depressed. Considerable apprehensions for the safety of Monte Video appeared to exist, after the receipt of the news of the late total overthrow of the Spanish army in Peru. Troops had been sent to reinforce Monte Video, and a ship of war, with troops, sailed on the same day with the Virginia.

The friends of religious freedom, will be gratified to learn, that the committee of the New York legislature appointed on the Lebanon, Madison county, petition, have reported that the superintendent of common schools has no authority, by law, officially to recommend tracts to their schools; nor to order the school celebrations which he did. Of course, all he has done, as an instrument in their hands, was a usurpation of power and authority.

The Court of Inquiry for the investigation of the conduct of Com. Porter on the Foxardo Affair, &c. convened at the Navy Yard, in Washington, on Monday last, present Com. Chauncey, Capt. Crane, and Capt. Read. It is understood that Commodore Porter took exception to the composition of the Court, on the ground that a majority of the Members were officers junior to himself. This exception, being referred to the Secretary of the Navy, was overruled by him on the ground that the time for making this objection had passed. The Court has commenced the examination of witnesses (officers of the Navy, of course) many of whom are attending this investigation. Among them are Capt. Cassin, Capt. Dallas, and Capt. Finch.

Capt. Blair, of the ship Flora, arrived at New York, from Liverpool, reports that he passed near the Banks of Newfoundland, about 200 islands of ice, the largest at least a mile in circumference, and about 300 feet high, and several others nearly the same size.—Also, saw a number of seals on the ice; and to the southward of it, a number of large Whales. May 1st, south of the Hook, saw two large whales.

In Kentucky, the question between the old and new Court of Appeals, which of these two bodies is a constitutional one, and authorized to act, continues undecided. They both continue their sittings, and public meetings of the citizens are held, in which resolutions are passed in some places in favour of the old court—in others in favour of the new—and thus the parties are arranging themselves under their new banners.

The following is the comparative difference between the proportion of two extraordinary characters in Boston:—

Major Joseph Stevens, height 38½ inches; weight 36 pounds; breadth across the shoulders 9½ inches; aged 21 years.

Mr. Richard Stevens, commonly called Big Dick, height 6 feet 8½ inches; weight 309 pounds; circumference round the chest, 4 feet 2 inches; aged 58 years.

The Stonington, (Connecticut) paper recommends enforcing the by-law for restraining swine from running at large in the borough. The editor says—"It was only the day before yesterday, that one of these gentlemen upon all-fours, who appears to possess rather a refined taste for one of his grade in society, and who, perhaps, had a mind to avail himself of a speculation in West India produce, walked very deliberately into the cellar of a store near the wharf, and, with a good deal of *sang froid*, pulled the tap from a hogshead of molasses. Judging the goods, perhaps, not of a quality to warrant a purchase, he tried another hogshead. Thus situated, with copious streams of molasses flowing from either hogshead, he was apparently hesitating which of the two samples to choose, when the clerk, happening by accident to come into the cellar, rather unceremoniously turned his his granting customer into the street.

MONTREAL, April 27.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning the jail of this city was again broken open, and four of the most daring felons confined therein made their escape. The method by which this was effected was as ingenious as it was bold. A hole sufficiently large to admit a man's body, was bored in the ceiling of the cell in which the depredators were confined. This hole admitted them to the attic story of the building, containing a window from which they lowered themselves by a number of blankets knotted together.—Having descended in front of the jail, it is somewhat extraordinary that they escaped the vigilance of the centinel who usually paces back and fore there; but the night being rainy, and the centinel obliged to take shelter in his box, afforded a very seasonable opportunity for a successful escape. The alarm was not given until the fifth prisoner, by some accident fell, and incautiously roared for help. He was immediately seized and conveyed to prison; but it is feared, that though his four companions had been immediately pursued, they will ultimately escape. They were confined for a daring robbery committed upon the church and manse of St. Martin.

On Sunday morning last, between two and three o'clock, the steam-boat Albemarle was nearly consumed by fire—she was lying at Arch street wharf. The fire companies repaired to the wharf with much alacrity; but as soon as it was found their efforts were unavailing, the boat was cut loose and towed over to the Island, where she burned down to the water's edge. The spectacle exhibited by the moving body of flame and smoke, as it was directed in its course across the river, was truly grand. The remnant of the vessel was taken up to Kensington the same day. It was intended making a trip to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal on Sunday, and, in order to be in a state of readiness at an early hour, the engineer had made up the fires in the night, and directed two of the men who remained on board to attend them; but they unfortunately fell asleep, and the boat took fire. The Albemarle was built at New York, about seven or eight years since. After passing through the hands of several different owners, she came into the possession of the present proprietor, who was about to dispose of her to a company of gentlemen in Norfolk, and on Saturday evening, a letter was received, stating that $9,000 had been subscribed for that purpose.

The fifth quarterly report of the Franklin Institute has been published. It appears from this paper that their numbers amount to six hundred and seventy. The Lectures on Mechanics, Chemistry, Architecture, the Laws which particularly interest Mechanics, such as the Patent and Lien Laws, and, finally the Diseases which affect the labouring classes of the community; besides, some practical lectures on several of the arts, will be continued in the ensuing winter. The drawing school numbers fifty pupils. A school is established for the study of mathematics—the mineralogical department has been enlarged, and the committee of medals have offered the following premiums:—

To the maker of the best dozen of hogs skins, tanned and dressed in Pennsylvania, a *silver medal and ten dollars*.

To the manufacturer of the best specimen of cutlery, made in Pennsylvania, a *silver medal*.

A letter from Rio de Janeiro, under date of the 14th February, states, that the losses which will be sustained by the merchants of the United States, upon their shipments of flour to South America, during the year 1824, may be estimated at *a quarter of a million of dollars*, or more.

The writer adds, that "the causes of the great overtrading, which has led to the losses alluded to, are to be found chiefly in the following circumstances:—First, an entire inattention on the part of those who have suffered, to *the extent of the consumption* at the different ports: Secondly, the little pains taken to ascertain *the quantities that have been shipped*, which leaves a total darkness as to the proportion between supply and demand.—Thirdly, a culpable *ignorance of the state of the currencies*, in which prices are quoted at the different markets."

It is stated in the Courier Francais, that an English Company, the formation of which is not unknown to the President of Hayti, is engaged in purchasing the titles of property and debts belonging to the former colonists of St. Domingo. The object for which the company operates is unknown; but it is little likely that it is to make to the Haytien government a cession of the rights which it shall have acquired; for hitherto that government has offered to France a pecuniary indemnity, with a view to obtain the recognition of its political independence. The existence of this company is a fact well known to the administration; and it is even said, that the chief of the company has received from the police orders to cease from his proceedings.

Newspaper Market.—It must be marvellously gratifying to newspaper editors, says a Portsmouth paper, to be informed, that in the recent rage for speculation, and the consequent rise of articles, which have extended from cotton to cow's horns, and even affected the price of CARDS, (which, we learn, has experienced an advance in our market of nearly half a cent per stick) the article in which they are most interested has not been overlooked. It is stated that the London newspapers have advanced a half-penny a day for three days, and the demand greatly increased! We do not see why the rise of newspapers in England should not affect the market here, as well as the rise of other stock articles, and we can assure the public, they may run the risk of many a worse speculation than becoming subscribers to our journal.

From a New-Orleans paper of the 30th ult.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Steamboat Teche destroyed.—About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, about 10 miles below Natchez, the boiler of the Teche burst, by which *three* men were killed, and several others wounded more or less severely, and the boat set on fire, and with her cargo of cotton, entirely consumed.

Mr. Miles of Kentucky, who had his foot scalded, had reached New Orleans, and given the following particulars:—The Teche left Natchez landing, after dark, on Wednesday evening, with 65 or 70 passengers; many of whom came on board at the moment of her departure, and were unknown to each other. Having proceeded about ten miles, the night proved so dark and hazy that Capt. Campbell concluded to lie by. About two o'clock, the steam having been raised, and at the instant of getting under weigh, the boiler burst with a tremendous explosion, every light on board was extinguished and all the hatches thrown off. In the scene of confusion that ensued, a cry was made that the vessel was on fire in her bow. Mr. Miles informs that anxious to ascertain the truth of this he pressed forward, and fell eleven feet through one of the hatchways, where his foot was scalded in the hot water, and where he should have perished from excessive heat, but for the immediate exertions of the crew who drew him out with ropes. By this time the flames began to ascend, and each one made exertions to save himself. Those who could not get on board the yawl (which made three trips to the shore) threw over cotton bales, upon which they floated until her return—and in a short time all the survivors were conveyed to the shore. —But the extent of the calamity had not yet arrived. The steamboat Washington soon after passing up and being hailed hove too, and a boat load of survivors, supposed to be from 12 to 18 in number, their names unknown to our informant, who attempted to get on board her, were accidently upset and drowned. There were from 450 to 500 bales of cotton on board the Teche, when she left Natchez.

We are inclined to believe that the man who recently murdered Miss Cunningham, near Baltimore, has been detected. The Harper's Ferry Free Press of the 28th ult. has the following article.

LOOK OUT FOR THE MURDERER.

A man of a suspicious appearance and character has been in London county, near Harper's Ferry, for a week past, and a strong belief has been excited, from a variety of circumstances, that he is the murderer of Miss Cunningham, near Baltimore. He answers the description of the monster, given in the newspapers, except as to dress, which he says he lost with his knapsack in Newmarket, Md. He afterwards, however, engaged a washerwoman, stating that he intended in a few days to go for his clothes. He returned to the London settlement on Tuesday, the 19th inst. having been absent since the 1st of March. He informed Mr. Shriver, a respec-

table citizen of London, that he passed by the place about two hours after the murder! He was the first who gave Mr. S. information of it, and conversed about it in a manner which betrayed some anxiety or uneasiness. He was much disturbed in his sleep, frequently exclaiming—"There they are! there! there! don't you see them? look at her! look at her! she's a beautiful girl! poor thing, she's dead! Where's the child?" When awakened and questioned on the subject, he said that whether awake or asleep, he continually saw a young woman, that he felt much disturbed, and did'nt know the cause of it, &c. As soon as he heard that a suspicion was exited, he disappeared. Several persons were in pursuit of him yesterday, and he was last heard of within a mile of Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland side. His name is Markle; he has worked at this place; was convicted of theft in this county about 18 months since, and served 12 months in the penitentiary.

UNCOMMON FISH.

Being on board the brig Mary & Eliza, of Boston, from Baltimore, on Wednesday, 27th April, 1825, at 6, A. M. Race Point, Cape Cod, bearing S. S. E. distant 4 leagues, discovered something a little on our larboard bow—hauled up for it. When at a small distance, found it to be a living animal—took it for what has been called a Sea Serpent. We passed it at a small distance, tacked ship and stood for it again. Found that there were two of them—they made from us—however, we soon overtook them. Being some time in company with them, we had a fair view.—They appeared, when head to us, more like horses swimming than any thing we could compare them to. Their length appeared to be about forty feet, their head and neck about six or eight feet, which they kept out of the water about four feet. From the top of their heads to the water, the head part appeared full of bunches like barnacles, or knots of divers colours. Being about 100 feet from them, we could view them well. Their bodies appeared to be of the colour of a whale, their tails lay flat ways in the water, and spread about 8 feet, like a whale's tail. After viewing them about 15 minutes, we tacked ship, and stood on our course. They likewise tacked and swam after us, when they appeared more like horses than ever, and their way through the water was nearly as fast as ours.

There was a white streak running about two thirds round their heads at the water's edge, which we took to be where the mouth was. They sometimes blowed like whales. The spout holes were about four feet from their nose, on their backs. They had a very blunt nose. They must either be Sea Horses or Sea Serpents, for such fish none on board ever saw before.

ABNER H. LOVELL, *Master.*
BENJ. SMALL, *Mate.*

Delaware Canal.—The following is an extract of a letter from a person well acquainted with the progress now making in the Delaware Canal:—

"Its whole length from the tide lock at Buck Creek to that at the Delaware, which will shortly be finished, is about 14 miles, 3½ of which passes through a high ridge of land, termed the "Leep Cut." The greatest cutting here from the surface is 76 feet 7 inches. Near this there is to be a bridge, from which, when this great work shall be completed, the eye can wander and behold the vast products of the country bordering on the Susquehanah, winding its course to a ready market, whilst the astonished spectator shall be ready to acknowledge the power of man, when blended with art and enterprize. The width of the canal on the bottom is 36 feet, and at the surface of the water, which will be 10 feet above the bottom, 66 feet, being navigable for sloops. There has been, since the commencement of this work, which was in April, 1824, 12,161,139 cubic yards excavated."

A youth of Vermont, by the name of J. P. Miller, feeling the fire of liberty glowing in his bosom, applied to the Greek committee at Boston, stating his wishes to engage in the contest for the recovery of Grecian freedom. He was furnished with a small sum for an outfit, and with letters addressed to Prince Mavrocordato. On his arrival he presented his letters, and was cordially received by the Prince. The following is an extract from the letter of this gallant and generous youth:

"I had been here but a few minutes, when I saw a soldier enter the door hastily. He asked me if I was an American; I answered in the affirmative. He grasped my hand in ecstacy, exclaiming at the same time, that he also had the honor to belong to that country; that his name was George Jarvis; that he was native of the state of New York, and being at Bordeaux in 1822, thence, by the approbation of his father, came via Marseilles to Hydra, and engaged in the Greek navy, in their glorious struggle with the Turks. He made thirteen voyages with the Hydriots, and since that time he has been employed in the army, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He has been in a number of engagements, and has distinguished himself as a brave officer. From him I have learned much of the state of Greece. Their success against the Turks, and the sacrifices which they have made this year for their liberty, are greater than any recorded of Greece in the days of her ancient glory. But what must be the feelings of a man, who looks with a philanthropic eye on the scenes of misfortune, to see soldiers, who have been fighting the enemy all summer, now coming to their commander to beg bread to keep them alive."

His interview with the Prince he thus describes, at the conclusion of which the American character peeps out:

"The Prince received me with much politeness, and expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of our government, in regard to the interest it takes in the sufferings of Greece. He asked me many questions, in reference to the views which were entertained by the Americans of the character of the Greeks. To all his questions I endeavoured to give as correct answers as possible. I told him that all the exertions which the different committees were making in America, were for the liberty of Greece; and that it was my opinion that nothing further would be done by the Americans, if the Greeks would consent to accept of a foreign king. He replied, that nothing but a foreign force would ever place them under a king. I told him I was willing to bear arms in Greece, so long as there was a prospect of her being free, but no longer."

The following is an extract from a letter of the Prince, announcing the arrival of the youthful enthusiast:

"You know Greece, but you know it as oppressed by the Turkish yoke. Every thing is now changed. We too, in imitation of the Americans, have resolved to recover our liberty, and assume a place among civilized nations. God grant that we may be as fortunate as you in the result. The success which the Greeks have obtained, both on land and at sea, in the campaign just closed, inspires us with confident hopes—and there is now no use, as formerly, who will pretend to question our independence. As to Mr. Miller, you must feel no concern. Your recommendation will not be without effect, and be assured I shall not forget it. I doubt not that he who has already fought against the enemies of his own country, will be useful to our cause."

Green-Room Intelligence.

The Baltimore theatre, Wood & Warren, managers, opened on Wednesday evening, the 4th inst. with the new comedy of Sweethearts and Wives—the ballat of Love among the Roses—and the farce of the Two pages of Frederick the Great. The new theatre in Belvidere street, closed doors for the season on the 2d inst.

The popular and splendid spectacle of the Cataract of the Ganges, has been revived at the Park Theatre, New-York.

The tragedy of Brutus has been performed at the Drury Lane theatre, for the first time this season. Mr. Kean resumed the part of Brutus, expressly written for him, and adapted to his peculiar talents, and in which therefore he is more successful than in the general province of the tragic drama, or as "the representative of Shakspeare's heroes."—Wallack, who is really the best tragic actor at this theatre, at present, gave unusual prominence to the part of Titus, and Mrs. Bunn was powerfully impressive in that of Tullia. At the end of the play, there was a general call for Mr. Kean to announce the future performance, and that actor, who was hissed off the stage a few weeks ago, was heard with attention, and dismissed with the warmest applause!

A new *gag* has been got up at the Theatre Port San Martin, Paris. A good sized *Monkey* is engaged for ten nights to perform a part in the melo-drama, and attracts crowded houses. This extraordinary animal performs tragedy—he saves the lives of the son and wife of his master, besides his fortune, and is finally killed amidst the tears and sensibilities of the audience.

The last night of Miss Foote's acting on the London boards is noticed in the London papers to take place on the 26th of March. She is under a matrimonial engagement with Mr. Hayne, which is shortly to be consummated.—The receipts at Covent Garden Theatre to Miss Foote's performance during 21 nights, exceeded fifty-three thousand dollars—a sum far surpassing any thing upon record.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Morning's salutation" should have been before noticed, but was unintentionally neglected. It would occupy too much space for our paper, and is therefore declined.

Two pieces from "Feramora," "Pasquin," "Edwin," "Obadiah," "The Moralist," "L." and "Alexander," are filed for insertion.

"Imitation," "The Storm," "Is he gone?" &c. "Farewell to Mary," "On Solitude," "To the Tooth ache," "To Miss ——" are received.

"The escaped Convict," we should like to see revised and condensed. In its present form it must be omitted.

"Emma Moreton, a West India Tale," has been some time in our possession, and will be given next week, and "Desultory Sheets, No. 3," the succeeding.

There is perhaps no occupation which tends more to improve the understanding and embellish the mind, than that of transcribing from the writings of good authors, such particular parts or passages as possess peculiar merit. It renders the impressions we receive more sensible, and the simple act of writing down a beautiful thought, a fine sentiment, or the nicer touches of wit and sensibility with which we meet in our readings, serves to imprint and fix them on the mind more forcibly and lasting than some are aware of, even though we may not again recur to the MS.—It is a pleasing and useful practice, which our young friends particularly will find very serviceable.

Monday last was quite a holiday for the young, although rather cool. The streets and various outlets from the city were thronged with playful scholars, "let loose from school," to ramble at large among the fields and flowers, released from the confinement so irksome to youthful spirits, to enjoy for the day their sports, and, what many no doubt considered of far greater importance, their liberty. It was also a parade day, and several volunteer companies were out, who made a showy appearance, adding additional variety to the lively scene, but constituting a contrast to the little flocks, which could not fail of being remarked as singular and striking. There is ever, to the contemplative mind, a drawback to the pleasure which martial scenes are calculated to inspire, when seriously reflecting on the intents and purposes for which they are ostensibly destined; and admitting in their full force the tide of patriotism and glory, which swells so proudly in the human breast, actuating the soul to "deeds of noble daring," and still further, divesting the scene of the dazzling glare and pageantry which is made to surround it, and which tends so much to bewilder the mind, and transfer the senses from the seat of reason and propriety to the guidance of ungovernable passions, and compare it then, in sober impartiality, with that system taught by Him, who said of little children, "behold, of such is the kingdom of Heaven"—and wherein is the resemblance? Or in what way would a christian set about reconciling institutions so much at variance, and so contradictory; the one arrayed in habits of splendor, attended with all the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war"—the other arrayed in robes of meekness, the humble garb of humility. The one pouring forth carnage and destruction—the other, in accents soft as angels use, breathing peace, love, and forbearance, one toward another. How immense the difference!—how striking the contrast! But the time will no doubt arrive, when these things will be altered—when the asperities of human nature will be softened down, and the infirmities and ills "to which human flesh is heir to," and which have been productive of so much strife and contention, will be done away, and their place supplied with the purer dictates of humanity and religion.

The weather has, for some time past, been a subject of remark—especially since the commencement of the present month, it has been of a singular nature, continuing in a cold and unsettled state, little different, if any, from that which is looked for in March. It is a temperature, requiring, we should presume, particular caution, in regard to dress and exposure, to guard against the changes and serious ills, to which apparently slight colds, in too many instances, give rise, though we are not informed of their prevalence to any great extent at present.

The following is the result of the election held on Monday last, for Colonel, in the 84th Regiment, P. M.

FIRST BATTALION.	
John Pluck,	137
Major Benj. Harker,	36
John Ferday, (Whistling Johnny),	12
SECOND BATTALION.	
John Pluck,	300
Major Benj. Harker,	28
John Ferday,	3
Scattering,	3
RECAPITULATION.	
Pluck,	437
Harker,	64
Ferday,	15

The friends of free suffrage, and republican simplicity have eminent cause for congratulation. Col. Pluck is elected; Gov. Shulze to the contrary notwithstanding—and there can be no question but the gentleman will answer all honest and honorable anticipations that may have been created. True, it is a little out of his ordinary sphere, but then what of that.

"Honour and shame from no condition rise,
"Act well your part, there all the honour lies."

a great man has said, and if this be the case, Col. Pluck is to all intents and purposes a right honorable man; for it can be maintained, and proved, that he acts well his part, whether it consists in cleaning out a stable or rubbing down a pony—in flourishing a curry comb or watering your honour's horse; and as to the throwing up of commissions, the disaffection of the militia, or the reputation of the state, why who cares? Col. Pluck (we like the name, 'tis a good name, i'faith a very brave name) feels no uneasiness on these points, then why should we care?

The public is cautioned to be on their guard in receiving three dollar bills of the Bank of Delaware, as we are informed that counterfeits of this description have recently been detected in this city.

A writer in a cotemporary print, on the establishment and utility of periodical publications, observes, in reference to subscriptions, that "it is to be feared, some subscribe for such publications, who never calculate to pay for them. In every possible case, we may say, the subscription for one year ought to be paid in advance. Editors should rigidly adhere to this rule. All subscribers, who are in reality worth having, will not object to it. Such as would, will probably, in most cases, involve them in perplexity and loss in the end. The sooner all such subscribers are struck from the list the better. It is not a list of names, however long and respectable, that can pay the paper-maker, &c. and it is presumed printers are not a race of mortals who can live without food and raiment."

By paying the subscription price in advance, the editors can purchase materials at a lower rate, pay their hands when the work is done, and in all respects make their calculations with more certainty. The character and standing of the editors, we should think, is sufficient security, in all ordinary cases, for the fulfilment of their engagements, and that man must have lost all confidence in his fellow man, who would hesitate to risk such a trifle as this with them; more especially when a paper has acquired character and standing sufficient to inspire the utmost confidence, and is professedly offered at a lower rate, in consideration of this reasonable advancement on the part of those who thereby become, in reality, its able supporters and patrons.

ERRATA.—In the introductory remarks to the extracts from John Bull, on our first page, for *superstition* read *imposition*.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sheets, Mr. JACOB MYERS, of this city, to Miss ANNETTE ROWLAND, of Montgomery county, Pa.

On the 27th ult. by Joseph Watson, Esquire, Mayor, Mr. MAUGEN PERINE, of Baltimore, to SUSANNAH, daughter of George Parker, of Moyamensing Township, Philadelphia county.

On Tuesday evening, the 26th ult. by the Rev. Samuel Heffenstein, Mr. ADAM FAIRAS, to Miss WILHELMINA, daughter of Mr. Jacob Zebley, all of this city.

On Monday morning, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bedell, Mr. JOSEPH GRANT, merchant, to Miss MARIA, daughter of James M. Broome, Esq. of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 31st ult. by the Rev Joseph Bradford, Mr. JACOB FRALEY, to Mrs. ROSANNA SIMON, all of this city.

On the 7th ultimo, by the Rev. William L. M'Calla, Mr. DANIEL POOLE, to Miss ANNA REBECCA GARDNER, all of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 30th ult. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. JOHN FABLE, to MARY NOLEN, all of the county of Philadelphia.

On the 30th ult. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. WRIGHT HARRISON, to MARIA HOLLIDAY, all of the county of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Furness, Mr. LAWRENCE JOHNSON, to Miss SARAH B. MURRAY, all of this city.

On Sunday, the 24th ult. by the Rev. Thomas J. Kitts, Mr. AMOS DEY, to Miss SUSAN SERRICK, both of Kensington.

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. by the Reverend William L. M'Calla, Mr. GEORGE APPLE, to Miss LOUISA, daughter of Mr. John M'Calla, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Reverend George Boyd, Mr. CHARLES P. MULLIKEN, to Miss ELIZA DERR, all of the N. Liberties.

On the evening of the 5th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, EDWARD M. SHOEMAKER to MARY R. LOVE, all of the N. Liberties.

On Thursday, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Thomas J. Kitts, Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE, to Miss DEBORAH FLING, both of this city.

DIED,

On the 6th inst. RACHEL, wife of Samuel Simpson, aged 31. The friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 314 North Front street, near Noble.

On Wednesday last, Mrs. A. F. P. ALLMENDINGER, in the 30th year of her age.

On the 4th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH wife of Richard Simpson, aged 34.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst. BENJAMIN WOOTTEN, in the 7th year of his age.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst. after a severe illness, Mrs. CATHARINE LUSH.

On Thursday morning, suddenly, Mrs SARAH VANDERPOOL, in the 87th year of her age.

On Saturday, the 30th ultimo, Mrs. ELIZA COOMBS, wife of Mr. John R. Coombs.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 3d inst JANE E. wife of Samuel Lloyd, aged 19.

On Tuesday night, the 3d inst. of a bilious complaint, Mr. JOSEPH WEAVER, aged 46.

On the 28th ult. HENRY HUNTLEY, aged about 70 years, a native of Wiltshire, Eng.

On Sunday morning last, on the Frankford road, JOHN C. GINKINGS, aged 52 years.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst. after a lingering illness, JANE E., wife of Samuel Lloyd, in the 19th year of her age. No false idea of fortitude, or mistaken conception of religion, can check the strong emotions of sorrow which the death of this lady has excited.—The heart of a fond husband has been made to drink all the bitterness of human woe—he has seen that countenance wasting and faded which he had once beheld with much delight—he has seen the dying mother tenderly folding in her arms the weeping child, and giving it her last blessing—he has been separated from the companion who solaced his life, shared his joys, and participated in his sorrows. There is, however, a balm for his bleeding heart, and he grieves, but not as one without hope.—He and his friends know, that she has gone to join the great assembly of the just, to dwell in everlasting light: by imitating her virtues, by cherishing her memory, and above all, by trusting to the same arm which supported her in suffering and in death, by resting their hopes on the merits of him who died for us, they trust, in due time, to be associated with her in those blissful regions, where there is fulness of joy.—No fleeting record is needed: she lives in the sad and affectionate remembrance of all who knew her. W. S.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	29	19	48
New-York,	28	22	50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 30, Brig Happy Return, jr. Haddock, 26 days from Monteillo, with Coffee, Hides, &c.
Schr. Morning Star, Stratton, 15 days from Apalachicola, with Cotton.
May 2 Brig Amelia, Alcorne, 31 days from Belfast, with Whiskey, Linens, &c.
5—Brig Rose, Pickle, 43 days from Cadiz, with Wine and Fruit.
Brig Joseph Foulburn, Erwin, 11 days from Havana, with Molasses.

CLEARANCES.

March 2, Brig Only Daughter Wilkinson, for Marseilles.
3.—Ship Baltic, Wilder, for Gibraltar.
Schr. Lady Brooks, James, West Indies.
4.—Brig Ruth, Bartleson, for South America.
Brig Columbia, for St. Thomas.
5.—Brig Constitution, Robinson, for Gibraltar.

CIRCUS.

Second Night of the Cataract of the Ganges.

THIS EVENING, May 7, the performance to commence with a new Grand Entree, by 8 beautiful Horses.

Skill Vaulting, by the whole troop of flying Phenomena.

Horsemanship, by Master Sweet; Clown, Mr. Williams.

Horsemanship, by Mr. Hunter without saddle or Bridle, in which he will introduce the wonderful feat of the Dutch Hussar.

Horsemanship, by Mrs. Williams, the intrepid female equestrian, her third appearance this season.

The whole to conclude with the grand melo dramatic spectacle of

The Cataract of the Ganges;
OR THE RAJAH'S DAUGHTER.

Box Tickets 50 cents; Pit 25 cents, children under 10 years of age, with families, admitted to the boxes at half price. No half price for children to the pit. Tickets for sale at the Boxoffice from 10 till 2 o'clock; after which time they cannot be obtained till the doors open at half past 5 o'clock: the performances to commence at half past 7 o'clock.

ENGLISH GRAMMER.

MR. BURNHAM, Professor of Grammer, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that he intends opening an English Grammer School on Monday, the 16th inst. on Greenleaf's new and highly approved plan. Terms five dollars a course, (two hours a day for six weeks.)

Application may be made at No. 86 North Second st. where the most satisfactory references will be given. may 7—1t*

BOARDING SCHOOL
AT EMBERTON.

EMMOR KIMBER informs his friends and the public, that JOHN BUCHANAN, A. B. has taken charge of the Classical Department in the Boarding School under his superintendence. Samuel B. Wylie, of Philadelphia, who examined J. B. gave him satisfactory recommendation, stating, that he "believes him to be quite competent to teach the Latin and Greek Languages." Twenty-three Boarders are at the School, and there are accommodations for as many more. Parents who have applied, and others who intend to send their children, are respectfully requested to enter them early, that they may take their places in their respective classes as formed. 5 mo 7—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
16th Class—New Series.

THIS Lottery will be determined on Wednesday of next week, when the Lucky Adventurers at CONINE'S will share some of the Golden Capitals in the following Brilliant

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000		1 Prize of	$20,000
1	do.	10,000	2	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720	20	do.	1,000
30	do.	500	52	do.	100

156 Prizes of $50, 1248 do. 20, 10608 do. 10.

Now is the time to buy! Price of Tickets $10, shares in proportion. Remember John Brown's advice, and purchase a number immediately at

CONINE'S
TRULY LUCKY OFFICE,
may 7—1t No. 3 SOUTH THIRD ST.

DAVID WIDENER.

DRAPER AND TAILOR, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 107 Race street, and by strict attention to his business, will endeavour to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom. Persons wishing to find their own cloths, can have them made up and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres, on hand, of the first quality. may 7—tf

Health and Pleasure Carriages.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his fellow citizens for the liberal support conferred on him since his commencement in business, and again solicits their patronage to his enlarged Establishment of LIGHT AND HEAVY CARRIAGES, of various colours, with gentle Horses and careful drivers. Also, one and two Horse DEARBORNS, GIGS, BUGGEYS and SULKEYS, all of the latest and most approved fashions.

Also, a MOURNING HEARSE, *with jet black horses,* kept for the purpose of attending Funerals. All orders punctually attended to, by

WM. CANNON,
may 7—tf No. 83 South Fifth st.

DUNLAP'S PAINTING

OF THE BEARING OF THE CROSS; or the procession of the Multitude to the Crucifixion of the Saviour, is now Exhibited at

SULLY & EARLE'S GALLERY.

Admittance 25 cents. Artists are respectfully invited. Size of the picture 18 feet by 14. may 7—tf

DRAWING.

THE DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, 16th Class, New series, will take place on Wednesday, the 11th inst. at 5 o'clock, P. M. at the Saloon in Washington Hall, Third street.

J. B. YATES,
A. M'INTYRE,
may 7—1t Managers.

THE EGYPTIAN MUMMY

Has just arrived in this City, and will be exhibited a short time at the Pennsylvania Museum, Market-street, a few doors above 4th street.

CERTIFICATE.

New-York, August 1, 1824.

Sir,—When you first announced to me the arrival of a human Mummy, from Egypt, I made an overture immediately for its articulate and careful examination. At that time, the body was entirely covered by the cloth and bandages of embalming. These were opened in the presence of the most respectable witnesses, at the College of Physicians; and the disclosures afforded satisfactory evidence of genuineness.—My attending friends, and myself, were highly gratified by the fair opportunity we enjoyed of inspecting such a curious piece of antiquity—and if I was to express an opinion to my fellow citizens, it would be in the form of an exhortation, for them to view this rare and real product on, without delay.

Accept my thanks for the addition you have made to our stock of rational information.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.

Copy-in Larkin Lee.

☞ We, the Subscribers, think the Mummy a real and interesting Preparation, and worthy of being viewed as a fair Specimen of Egyptian Embalming.

VALENTINE MOTT,
I. D. JAQUES,
N. H. DERING,
WM. JS. MACNEVEN.

The proprietor will give a satisfactory explanation to all visitors.

Exhibited, together with the MUSEUM, from eight o'clock in the morning till ten o'clock in the evening.

Admittance 25 cents—Children half price.
may 7—1

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 92 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

PRIZES! PRIZES! PRIZES!

BRILLIANT SCHEME
OF THE
Union Canal Lottery,
SIXTEENTH CLASS.

To be Drawn on Wednesday next, 11th inst.

1	Prize of	$50,000
1	do.	20,000
1	do.	10,000
1	do.	5,000
1	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720
20	do.	1,000
30	do.	500

And an innumerable number of 100, 50, 20, 10, &c. &c.

This Lottery draws next week. ☞ Tickets are selling rapidly! All who are desirous of adventuring a chance for some of the CAPITAL PRIZES, will apply at

"FORTUNE'S HOME,"
P. CANFIELD'S
PRIZE-SELLING LOTTERY OFFICE,
No. 129 CHESNUT STREET,
One door from Fourth st.

Where Tickets may be had at the low price of $10—Shares in proportion. At this Office have been sold, in the few preceding Union Canal Lotteries, Prizes amounting to upwards of

HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS!

may 7—1*

$50,000, $20,000, $10,000, &C.

TO BE DRAWN ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

TO ADVENTURERS!

RECOLLECT that the 11th of May is at hand, when 25 will be distributed, from the Wheel, the following Brilliant Prizes:

1 Prize of	$50,000		1 Prize of	$20,000
1	do.	10,000	2	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720	20	do.	1,000
30	do.	500	52	do.	100

156 Prizes of $50, 1248 do. 20, 10608 do. 10.

☞ Capital Prizes as in former Lotteries, for sale at No. 127 Chesnut street;

may 7—1t H. C. YATES.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.

A very extensive assortment of

HANGINGS & BORDERS,

OF the newest patterns, on any variety of ground, both satin and plain. For Sale, wholesale and retail, by ANDREW Y. HUMPHREYS,
No. 21 South Third street.

Country Merchants and others wanting Papers will be dealt with on very liberal terms.

Careful and experienced Paper Hangers always in attendance, under the superintendance of John Van Meter. may 7—1w*

M. LEROUX,
DYER AND SCOURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring, in all its various branches, No. 25 Branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw &c. either in Flats, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch. april 2—tf

BUCK-LANE HOTEL and
BOARDING HOUSE,

IS pleasantly situated on the Moyamensing road, and the corner of Buck Lane, two miles from town.—Mrs. SHAW will pay every attention to Boarders to make them comfortable. ap 23—tf

P. VAN PELT, DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to perform all operations connected with his profession, at his old establishment (it having been reported that he had removed) No. 149 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Bank of the United States. He makes no claim to *more knowledge or excellence,* neither is he in possession of *enchanted instruments,* which operate without the *least pain*—nor of wonderful specifics, that *instantly cure the most violent tooth ache*—but he promises most faithfully his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

P. VAN PELT has always a supply of his Anticorbutic Dentifrice, and the usual remedies for mitigating violent tooth ache, which will be applied gratuitously. dec 18—6m*

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. MEAD'S PILLS have been proved by that infallible test of truth, experience, the most effectual medicine ever offered in any country, for the cure of all those deranged states of the digestive organs, denominated *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion,* which frequently makes its appearance in the most complicated forms, such as loss of appetite, sickness at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting; belching up of water, which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour; gnawing pain in the stomach, heartburn, costiveness, paleness of the countenance, languor, lowness of the spirits, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, and disturbed sleep. The number of these symptoms varies in different patients, by some being felt only in parts, while others have additional ones, equally disagreeable, such as severe pains in the head and breast, flatulence, emaciation, or wasting of the whole body, with great weakness, particularly of the legs. These pills will most effectually remove all soulness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time will restore to the debilitated organs of digestion, that tone and vigour which is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the animal economy. The best proof of their efficacy is, that they are prescribed by many of the first physicians, and used by the most intelligent families throughout the union.

☞ Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, and by SMITH & PEARSALL, Market street, Philadelphia; WILLIAM BUTLER, Market street, Baltimore; and by most of the Druggists throughout the Union. Price $1 per box. ap 23—3m

HICKS' SERMONS.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY
Joseph & Edward Parker,
No. 178 MARKET STREET,

A SERIES of Extemporaneous Discourses, delivered in the several Meetings of the Society of Friends, in Philadelphia, Germantown, Abington, Byberry, Newtown, Middletown Fails, and Trenton, by ELIAS HICKS—taken in short hand, by *M. T. C. Gould.*
march 12—tf

BIRCH & STOCKTON,
MERCHANT TAYLORS,
No. 251 Market street,

HAVE received an elegant assortment of superfine London Cloths and Cassimeres, by the ships Delaware and Electra, from London, from the Manufactories of Shepherd, Austin, Picks, Wood, and Henry, comprising the following colours, black, blue, green, claret, citron, olive, &c.

Also, super extra white and figured Valencia Vestings; Do. white and figured Marseilles do.

Do. figured Velvets, various colours.

Do. English French and other black Silks.

The subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public, that they have disposed of all their old stock, and have received an entire new one, by the late arrivals, which they offer to make up, in the most elegant style, at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

The subscribers have now on hand, a handsome assortment of ready made Clothing, all of which have been finished since the 1st of February, in the latest fashion, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

P. S. Country Merchants and others can have their orders made up in the best style, at the shortest notice. march 19—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, James & Wood, Silas Earle, or Pliny Earle.—They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET and SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep White, Howe's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton* and *Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 149, Market Street, Philadelphia.

G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had there. oct 23—1y

BOARDING.

TWO Gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding in a retired and pleasant part of the city, and in a private family. A note addressed to A. B. and left in our letter box, will meet with early attention—or references will be given should personal application be made at this office. march 26—tf

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

ADVENTURERS are reminded that the Drawing of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY will take place on said Wednesday, when most be distributed to fortunate holders of tickets, prizes, amounting to $ 275,720. Capitals of Fifty Thousand Dollars—Twenty Thousand Dollars—Ten Thousand Dollars—Five Thousand Dollars, &c. &c. Tickets and shares (in a variety of numbers) may be had at

COHEN'S
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Between Jude's Hotel and Chesnut street.

☞ Orders from abroad, post paid, will be punctually attended to, if addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
may 7— Philadelphia.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
16th Class—New Series.

Drawing takes place on Wednesday next.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000		1 Prize of	$20,000
1	do.	10,000	2	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720	20	do.	1,000
30	do.	500	52	do.	100

156 Prizes of $50, 1248 do. 20, 10608 do. 10.

Whole Tickets, $10—Halves, $5 00—Quarters, $2 50—Eighths $1 25—For Sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,
NO 44 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Tickets in the New York, New Jersey, Baltimore and Virginia Lotteries, for sale as above. may 7—tf

P. I. DECHER,
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets,

GAIN tenders to the public, his acknowledgments for the distinguished patronage, with which he has been honoured. It has been extended with great liberality, which claims his gratitude. He has now the pleasure to offer a favoured selection of tickets in the brilliant schemes, which follows. It will be recollected that at his offices, have been recently sold and paid, 1 Capital prize of $ 50,000, 1 of $ 20,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 2,000 in 60 1000, 4 of 500, 28 of 100, besides 10's, 5's, &c. innumerable.

From these premises and sweet intelligence, (no doubt from the boneteous golden horn of) he has no hesitancy in presenting at this assuring the tickets he now offers, are those possessing the lucky combinations, which on the 11th day of May next, will entitle their holders to most of the brilliants in the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 16th Class, viz: he 1st 2d and 3d, 6th 7th and 8th, 4th 5th and 9th numbers, besides many others desirable, &c. which will be drawn that day. may 7—tf

The whole in One Day.

THE drawing of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY of Maryland, No. 4, will take place and be completed in the City of Baltimore on the 18th of THIS MONTH (May) ALL IN ONE DAY.

The Capitals are
$20,000—$20,000—$20,000

Besides 1,000's—500's, &c. &c. and *Not one Blank to a Prize!* and will be drawn by *an improved and entirely new mode* whereby the holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares MUST draw at least one prize, and in the same proportion for a greater number.

Whole Tickets only Five Dollars,
Halves 2 50—*Quarters* 1 25—*Eighths* 62 c.
To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S
Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114, Market-street—Baltimore.

Where in the four last State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars—40,000 Dollars—30,000—2 of 10,000, besides no less than Ten Capitals of 5,000 Dollars, &c. &c. And WHERE MORE CAPITALS HAVE BEEN SOLD THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

☞ Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the Cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention.—Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*
Baltimore, May 4th. [7—2t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed on the 12th of April last, two BRINDLE COWS, both in calf. One is brindled, with a white face, with the exception of a small spot near one eye. The other is more brindled and white, with a white spot on the face near the root of the horn, with a string tied round the tail near the top. If stolen, the above reward will be paid on the conviction of the depredator. If strayed, all reasonable expenses will be paid on the information of the above, by

AARON NICHOLLS, Sawmaker.
Hamilton Village, April 7—3t

NEW SPECULATION.

NEW Coats and pantaloons given for old ones—for further particulars enquire at No. 116 North Fifth st. above Race. JOHN MOSS.
may 7—6m

AN APPRENTICE,

Of respectable connexions, wanted to the Upholstery business. Apply at No. 130 North Third street, above Race. may 7—3

WILLIAM M. URQUHART,
BLOCK and PUMP MAKER,

Second door above the Drawbridge wharf, in Water st.

WILLIAM M. URQUHART has commenced business at the above place, and respectfully requests of his friends and the public generally, a portion of that patronage which it shall be his study to merit in the various branches.

N. B. Orders in any line connected with his profession, will be promptly attended to. jan 29—tf

Cheap Paper Hangings and Borders.

A GENERAL assortment, to be had at the manufactory, No. 66 SOUTH FRONT STREET, two doors below Walnut, where all who are desirous of purchasing, of good quality and cheap, may find it their interest to call.

JAMES V. HUMPHREYS.

Experienced persons, whose work may be depended on, are always in attendance, and ready to put up the same. march 19—2m

FERRET MANUFACTORY.

THE Ferret Manufactory of the late William Morganton is removed from No.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

SUSAN AND JACK.

The poor man came house, 'twas a rot on the moor,
And his children to welcome him stood at the door;
Ah, Papa, dear Papa! my sister and I
Ate nothing to day, but I told her by and by,
When the sun was gone down and one hardly could see,
We should fully be feasted with mamma and tea.
As he said it, Jack seiz'd on the father with joy,
Who placed on his knee the affectionate boy;
And two or three kisses with fervor impress'd,
As his child with a heart full of grief he address'd:
Dear Jack, when I went in the morning away,
I thought to bring something at closing of day;
But I wrought in the snow and the keen biting blast,
And have brought nothing home but a brown crust at last.
Here, Jack, go divide it with Susan, and share
All your parents' a pitiful portion, can spare.
He took it, and offered his father a part,
But when he said, no Jack, it grieved him at heart;
Then he offered the piece to his mother, but she
Said 'tis hardly enough for dear Susan and thee.
He threw down the crust, put his hand to his eye,
And burst into tears, but could hardly tell why.
And Susan rejoiced, 'twould be ten times more sweet,
If her parents would share it and with them would eat.
Then they smiled and they wept and divided their store.
A crust of brown bread was a supper for four.
To the fullness of sorrow they found a relief,
For Susan and Jack were the joy of their grief.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. Why is a man upstairs committing a robbery doing what a good man ought to do?

2. Why is a good cook like a woman of fashion?

3. A word composed of three letters,
Reads backward and forward the same,
Without speaking can make itself known,
And to beauty lays principal claim.

4. My first some men will often take,
Entirely for my second's sake,
But very few indeed there are
My both together well can bear.

5. My first will show, if well applied,
A carriage in which conquerors ride,
My second will to you expound,
What bodies do when under ground.
My whole's a root which you may wish
To eat with a good winter's dish.

6. Why is a parish bell like a good story?

7. Why is a dismasted ship like one of our naval heroes?

8. Why is the mah that a lady wears around her waist like a regiment of soldiers?

9. Why is a schoolmaster like the god of Music?

10. Why is a looking glass without a frame like an infant?

11. The first yields provision, the second yields drink, the whole is a kind wish.

12. Why is a bad garment like a man subject to intoxication.

A woman whose humble sphere of life had made her consider treacle as the greatest luxury in the world, in sweetening the tea of her master, was surprised to find him decline an extra quantity of molasses, and exclaimed—"Do take some, sir, *if the tea were all molasses, it would not be too good for you.*"

A gentleman in his eagerness at table to answer a call for some apple pie, owing to the knife sliding on the bottom of the dish, found his knuckles buried in the crust, when a wag who was seated just opposite to him, very gravely observed, whilst he held his plate, "sir, may I trouble you for a bit, *whilst your hand's in.*"

One evening Peter Pinder, Esq. was sitting at the Rev. Mr. D———'s in Westminster, when a nobleman entered, whose very *small* nose he had taken the liberty to caricature in verse. At first the poet seemed a little confused, but his spirit soon rallied, and, upon the peer's taking an opportunity of asking him in a jocose manner why he had attacked his nose? Peter replied, "My Lord, I did it in *pure good will, to let the world know your lordship had one.*"

When Lieut. O'Brine, who was always called *sky rocket Jack*, was blown up in the Edgar at Spithead, he was saved on the carriage of a gun; and when brought to the admiral all black and wet, he said with pleasantry, "I hope, Sir, you will excuse my dirty appearance, for I left the ship in so great a hurry, that I had not time to shift myself."

The tin *miners* of Cornwall in England are a very large race of men.—During the French war they were embodied for the public defence, and when received, an Irishman who asked where they were from or who they were, on being told that they were all miners, quickly repeated the word minor, and with a good national laugh, sung out, 'and what thumping fellows they will be when of age.'

Counsellor Lamb, an old man, when the present Lord Erskine was in the height of his reputation, was a man of timid manners and nervous disposition, and usually prefaced his pleadings with an apology to that effect, and on one occasion, when opposed, in some cause, to Erskine, he happened to remark that "he felt himself growing more and more timid, as he grew older."—"No wonder," replied the witty but relentless barrister, "every one knows the older a *lamb* grows the more *sheepish* he becomes."

A letter from an American in England to his friend in Virginia, dated at the domain of Mr. Coke, the celebrated agriculturist of Norfolk, states that turnips, wheat, barley, and almost every thing else is drilled there, that is, sowed in rows and hoed. The quantity of manure used in England, is astonishing; it is unpleasant to ride near a newly ploughed field from the smell of the manure. Gypsum is not used at all. Many of the fruit trees are espaliered (fastened) on the wall; the fruits are large and fair, but have less flavor than those of the United States. Sheep and turnips are the great matter with Mr. Coke—He sells his sheep 15 months old for 47 shillings, ($10 58) including fleece and meat.—The English mutton is not superior to ours, but the beef is generally better, and instead of eating it half raw, it is cooked most admirably. The climate is cool in the summer; most people travel in cloaks in June and July; and there are always two blankets on the bed. Fire was necessary at Mr. Coke's in July.

An effectual remedy for HEAVES IN HORSES.—Take one pound and a half of good ginger, for a horse. Give two table spoonfuls a day—one in the morning the other in the evening, mixt with wheat bran. This receipt has been selling at 5 dollars to the eastward, where the efficacy of the above medicine has been proved in the cure of several cases of obstinate heaves.

Swedish Horses.—I was surprised to find in the Royal stables in Sweden, that there was no straw nor other bedding for the horses.—The animals stand or lie on *perforated boards*; this is an universal practice. It has been approved by the Veterinary Colleges of both Stockholm and Copenhagen, and adopted by the royal and other families, on account of its salutary effects on the foot of the horse. In countries where the horses stand in a hot bed produced by their own litter, their feet become tender and subject to divers disorders: but you seldom see a lame or a foundered horse in Sweden or Denmark. If this should prove a good substitute for straw, it might bring about a reduction in the price of hay.
Accomb's Travels.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince; he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of *this discovery—humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "W. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February* 18, 1823."

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February* 17, 1823."

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th*, 1824."

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 235 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kidder, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Hurst, Druggist.
Petersburgh, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
New Orleans—William M'Kean.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine,

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1825. [1—tf

Extraordinary Accommodation, FOR MEN ONLY.

"MINOR WORLD,"
No. 274 Market, four doors above Eighth street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AN establishment at once deserving the attention of every person engaged in daily active business, and from which are derived important advantages in conveniences afforded to the stranger and traveller frequenting our city, is now opened for all. Its extraordinary novelty in situation, its style of elegant taste and neatness in the fitting up, attended with an enlarged expense, holds no parallel in the United States. Here the merchant, the man of business, the tradesman and the mechanic, can be accommodated at a moment's warning, with a short repast. To the single man, whom the desk and counter allows but little intermission, it will be found of incalculable advantage as a daily ordinary. Gentlemen arriving or departing westward, will be minutely united, should lodging be wanted on emergency; and *STRANGERS from any part of the Union at late entree will discover themselves at home.* The votary of fashion may lounge at his ease, and should old time surprise him, a safe retreat is always at hand, where he can agreeably repose.

Members of Arbitrations, Fire Associations, and others disposed to be entertained, after fatigues of business, need only to signify their inclination, and they shall be supplied with refreshments *at any hour of the night*—in a word, the utility of this commodious establishment, will produce the happiest effects of accommodation—to this end the proprietor emphatically denominates it the "*Minor World*," whose orderly disposition to preserve genteel regulations with systems of advantage to the community, will be perceived in the bound of its determined orbit.

The plan he very respectfully submits to his friends and the public, who have heretofore generously advocated his views, and for which (being unable of the honor done him,) he now gratefully tenders his sincere acknowledgments, but more especially to those gentlemen who subscribed his former and present petition to the court for a tavern license.

Delicacies in season, including fish, fowl, oysters, &c. shall always supply his board, varying with the markets.

An experienced Cook shall prepare at a short notice, any time within the 24 hours the dishes in request: and the inclination of each guest regarding the pleasures of the palate, shall be carefully studied.

Reasonable charges shall be apportioned to the quantities called for, and every effort made to merit public favor.

Beds always ready for gentlemen necessitated to lodge from home, and a bell at the passage door will announce their intentions, to

The public's very humble servant,
april 16—4t JAMES AKIN.

Gilt Frame, Mantle and Pier LOOKING GLASSES,

BRASS ANDIRONS & FANCY HARDWARE.

A GENERAL assortment to be had, wholesale and retail, on moderate terms, at

JOSHUA COWPLAND'S NEW STORE,
No. 11, South Second, a few doors below Market Street, Philadelphia.

ALSO.

Mahogany and Stain Frame Glasses,	Plated and Brass Candlesticks,
Toilette Glasses,	Britannia Ware,
Shovel and Tongs,	Ivory and other handled Knives and forks,
Fenders,	Bellows, Hearth brushes,
Tea Trays and Waiters,	Spoons, Lamps, &c. &c.
Plated Castors,	&c.
Bottle Stands,	

With a variety of other articles, which will be sold low for cash. april 23—3t.

BEDDING FOR SALE.

Very low for Cash, at No. 123 North Third Street, above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HIMMELWRIGHT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he will sell the following articles much lower than the same quality can be bought for in the city, viz.

130 Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows,
50 Hair Mattresses, different sizes.
75 Moss do. do.
1500 lbs. of best Virginia Feathers,
with lbs. of different qualities.
500 yds. English Cotton Ticking,
200 yds. do. Linen do. and a quantity of Bedsteads, Window Chairs, &c. &c. all of which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, or made to order, on the most reasonable terms. april 16—6t

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 56 Lombard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. June. 1—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the teeth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying. If it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums. Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Sprute street. may 15—by

HYDRANTS,

Made and Repaired at Reduced Prices.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, HYDRANTS of every description, Iron and Lead Pipe, and every other article in the Plumbing business, at reduced prices. The common Hydrant, warranted complete, at five dollars, and any repairs of Hydrants, at any time, shall not exceed two dollars. All other business in the Plumbing, equally as reasonable, and attended to at the shortest notice.

N. B. Gibson's Patent Hydrant, now in use for nearly two years past, and recommended by a number of citizens who have made trial of them, can be furnished on the most reasonable terms. Apply at Shop, back of No. 13 South Fifth street.

THOMAS GIBSON.

march 19—3m*

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, House-keepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description. Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support. Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find *every facility in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 23—tf

Conveyancing & Land Agency Office

No. 103 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Nearly opposite the Merchants' Coffee House.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Conveyancing and Land Office, from No. 74 South Second street, to the above place, where he will continue to attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, in the City and Country, by private or public sale. Conveyances and writings of all kinds, prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch. A Register of houses, lots, leases, ground rents, &c. for sale, is kept, which those disposed to purchase may at all times inspect. City property, and ground rents, are entered without charge. Country property, entered and advertised in three daily papers, if wanted, at a reasonable rate. Money procured and loaned on mortgage

P. I. WILTBOHN, Conveyancer
Jan 20—tf

EVANS' PREMIUM SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

THE attention of Farmers is requested to this Plough. To it was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It possesses the advantage of sharpening the share by its operation on the soil, and consequently saves nearly half the expense, exclusive of time lost at the Smith's in getting the irons sharpened. It requires the least possible draught, and turns a sward nicely. Ploughs warranted, and if they do not please, can be returned, and the money will be refunded. Cultivators, Corn-shellers, Harrows, Mills for breaking Corn in the Cob, Flower Mills, &c. for sale at No. 161 Market street, from River Schuylkill, below each Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth streets.

feb 19—tf CADW. & O. EVANS.

Gum Elastic Over-Shoes,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by
BREED & MUDGE,
No. 246 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth and between Jeffries' and Brooks' Ranges.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, warranted of the best workmanship and materials. feb 25—tf

LAND AGENT, Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7 N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Copartnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes,

Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the fancy chair making business. 17 or 18 years of age. Enquire at No. 9 Callowhill st. april 30—2t* CHARLES F. L. KEYSER.

GEORGE SPACKMAN,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 3 1-2 N. Third st. to No. 12 North Second st. where all orders for Watches, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired.
april 23—tf

OGLEBY'S SYCKLES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having contracted for the whole of the above Syckles are ready to receive orders for them. Also, BARTOLETTI'S CAST STEEL SCYTHES, and a general assortment of

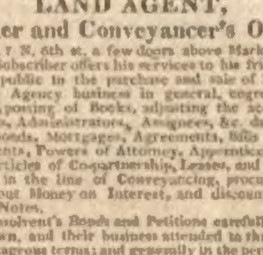
Hardware and Cutlery,

which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash, or the usual approved credit.

SAML. HARVEY & SONS,
april 23—10t No. 62, North Front St.

REMOVAL.

PHILIP WARREN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 263, Arch street, to the north-west corner of Fifth and Prune streets, where he will keep a general assortment of the most fashionable CABINET FURNITURE, of the best materials and workmanship, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices, and solicits a continuance of public patronage, which he will endeavour to merit, by his exertions to give satisfaction. april 23—tf



CHEAP and FASHIONABLE

CITY FEATHER STORE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMENS' FEATHERS, of in every description, (wholesale & retail,) which for beauty, durability, and excellence of material, are equal to any in the city.

Ladies' Fancy Feathers—Plumes of different shades, Birds of paradise, Mexiboo, Ostrich, Vulture. Military Feathers—Ostrich, Vulture, Chicken.

With all kinds of Military Trimmings. Will be sold at very reduced prices.

Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch, by

WM. G. CREASE,

No. 41, South East corner of Third and Chesnut sts.
N. B. Feathers Cleaned, Dyed, and Repaired, at the shortest notice. feb 12—6m

SUPERIOR LEMON SYRUP,

FOR Punch, Lemonade, and other domestic purposes. This Syrup is of a most agreeable flavour, warranted to keep for any length of time, and made particularly fine for family use. Sold wholesale and retail, by

J. UNDERWOOD,
No. 7 South Sixth street, between Chesnut and Market.
april 16—6m

WANTED,

AN Apprentice, immediately, to the Black-smith business—a boy of good habits and respectable parents. None other need apply. One from the country would be preferred. Apply in Fifth street, 4 doors above Callowhill. april 26—3t* HENRY BEAGLE.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Watch maker, Jeweller, and Goldsmith, has removed from No. 113 South Second street, to No. 147 1-2 near Spruce.

JOB W. FOLWELL, Boot and Shoe maker, No. 231 North Front street, near Noble. march 26—3m*

J. UNDERWOOD, Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Pickles, Fish sauces, Ketchup, Lemon Syrups, Curry Powder, &c. No. 7 South 6th st. ap 23—3m

PORTER, ALE and CIDER, for Shipping and Home Consumption, by SAMUEL NEILL, corner of Second street and Germantown Road, sign of the Harp and Eagle.—198

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by HOWELL & CO No 74 North Sixth street, and No. 137 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—199

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING, taught at a reduced price at No. 82 Branch street.—tf6

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE FEATHERS, of every description, for sale by WM. G. CREASE, No. 41, South East corner of Chesnut and Third streets. 193

SMITH & WHALAND'S Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 28 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—3

KREYMBORG & MAGERDORN, No. 93 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 116 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, *No.* 168 South Ninth street——dwelling, *No.* 174.

JOHN McCLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

FOLWELL & SHERMAN, Mercers & Taylors, No. 237 Market street.—166

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chest Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 65 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—170

B. D. TOMKINS'S Cheap Dry Goods and Fancy Store, No. 29 South Second street. A complete assortment of Tailors *Trimmings* constantly on hand.

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No 22 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

JOSEPH DONALDSON Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS. No. 72, North Second street, above Arch street. 166—1y*

INSOLVENTS

WHO are obliged to avail themselves of the next June Court, can have their Bonds and final Petitions legally drawn—and their business appertaining thereunto punctually attended to throughout, for two dollars. Apply at No. 7 North Sixth street, one door below South Alley, over the Cooper's Shop.
April 16—tf

MYRIORAMA.

JUST published and for sale by PHILIP PRICE, Jr. No. 71 Market street, the MYRIORAMA, producing by combination, many Millions of Views of Landscapes, &c. designed and engraved by Robert Campbell. Also, Premiums for Schools, and Copy Slips, in great variety. feb 26—tf

FIFTY CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living at Great Egg Harbour, upper end of Cape May, a Boy named DANIEL BEARMORE, between 13 and 15 years old, about five feet high, florid complexion and blue eyes.—He took away with him a round-about blue jacket, a cabbit for cap, square at top, and another hat—lye coloured trowsers, and other clothes not recollected. He is supposed to have gone towards New York. The above reward will be given for his apprehension, and return to the Subscriber, but no charges. REM G. GOLDING.
april 30—3t*

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 206 NORTH THIRD STREET.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper Warehouse,

1000 Reams Wrapping Paper,
500 " Printing do.
300 " No. 1, Cap Writing Paper,
200 " No. 2, do. do. do.
200 " No. 3, do. do. do.
300 gross Bonnet Boards.

Together with a general assortment of Paper of different kinds,

*** The highest price paid for any quantity of RAGS.
march 15—tf

GOOD

82 Race Street.

L. W. RYCKMAN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of Ladies, Misses Velvet and Leather SHOES, which he will dispose of, at as low prices as they can be procured for in this city. Merchants and others, having orders to fill, will find it to their advantage to call and SEE.

BOOTS AND SHOES STORE.

CHEAP.

april 9—3m

JONATHAN FELL,

No. 52, South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of a superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:

MUSTARD, in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No. 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE and Ground Black

PEPPER.

N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles, by applying as above. Jan. 1—6m

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 8—tf

Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
march 5—tf S. E. corner of Second and Vine sts.

HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,

Back of No. 3 South Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN CULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Morris River, Cove, and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. Nov 13—tf

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Coach-making in all its various branches, in New Garden township, about one and a half miles southwest of New Garden Meeting house, on the road leading from Chandler's tavern to New Garden Cross roads, where he makes and repairs all kinds of Coaches, Gigs, Chairs, and Dearborn-waggons, of every description, &c. on the most reasonable terms. Also, Harness, of all kinds, made and repaired at said shop.

All orders in the above business thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

april 30—4t* JEREMIAH STARR.

Elliott's Hair Restorative.

IF THAT the preservation of that invaluable and highly ornamental covering—the Hair, should be desirable, there can be no doubt. But, in the event of its loss, through sickness or other causes, to be enabled to renovate its growth, should be a consideration of no less importance. Such is the established efficacy of Elliott's Hair Restorative, upon the capillary system, that a very few applications of it (even in cases of hereditary baldness) will be productive of a covering of young hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant, which, by attention in its use, will rapidly advance to healthy maturity. Its emollient, cooling, gently stimulating and delicately aromatic properties, renders Elliott's Hair Restorative a superior capillary vegetable lotion. Its effects, as experienced by many subject to nervous diseases of the head, such as feverish heat, head-ache, &c. (which in many instances causes the hair to fall off in leaves from the tree in autumn, particularly in warm weather) warrants its recommendation in such cases as a most benign cephalic. It also eradicates from the membrane, the *Scurf or Dandriff*, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the hair, and, by its cephalic influence upon the capillary vessels, in all cases of renewed growth, the hair will be *healthy and thick*, and acquire additional lustre. It may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of infants, or children whose hair may appear deficient. Sold at one dollar per bottle, half the do. 50 cents, at No. 92, North West corner of Walnut and Second streets, adjoining the Merchants' Coffee House, and at 114 N. Fifth st. 3 doors above Race. ap 2—tf

J. B. WOOD,

No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,
Near the Drawbridge,
Philadelphia,

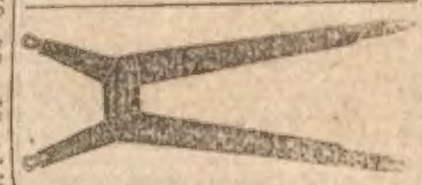
Manufactures and keeps for sale, Fans, and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Curling Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 16—tf

SACKING BOTTOMS.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of Sacking Bottoms, of his own manufacture, at No. 6 Monmouth Court, leading out of Jones' Alley, which runs from Second to Front, above Market street, where store-keepers, cabinet-makers, and others, may be supplied on reasonable terms for cash.

feb 19—12t J. SAMSON.

CHARLES EVANS'S PRESS-SCREW MANUFACTORY, No. 29 Bread street, (or Moravian Alley,) Philadelphia, where he has on hand, Press Screws for Fullers, Paper Makers, Book Binders, Tobacconists, &c. also, Screws for raising Mill Stones. All kinds of work done. Copper and Silversmith's Tools made on reasonable terms. A supply of the above screws are kept at A. Shaw's, south west corner of Third and Arch streets. 188



SARAH DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes; and hope that their attention to business will merit the favors of the public.

Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. feb. 13—tf

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationary Store, No. 113 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, Blank books, and stationary—together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, or 171 Market street. Feb. 20—tf.

B. WILLIAMS, *Dentist,*

No. 172 Vine Street, between 5th & 6th sts.

PERFORMS all operations in the line of his profession on terms which he trusts are calculated to give general satisfaction. He invites the attention of the public especially to the information which he has disseminated in the public prints on the subject of preserving the Teeth so as to render them sound and useful during life; and in all cases of decay or injury which the teeth may have sustained at any period of life will cheerfully give information and advice gratis. jan. 22—tf

Bedding Warehouse, No. 128 North Third street,

A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HIMMELWRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattresses of the best quality, best Geese Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American; Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Sea-faring Men, and persons about to commence House-keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner. Mattresses, and Cushions for Churches, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

*** Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cured, so as never to create moth, or have any offensive smell, will please call at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States, executed with alacrity and despatch. jan 22—1y

NEW MARKET BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Flock, Cottons, Cattail and Wool, Bedsteads and Window Chairs, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. jan. 8—1y

CAPITAL $500,000.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY daily make Insurance on Property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and Merchandize of every class, Furniture, Books, Mechanics' Tools, Materials, Machinery, Agricultural Products, Stock and Implements, Wearing Apparel, Property and Effects of all kinds, completely protected from loss by fires, or the *consequences thereof*, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its Charter from engaging in Marine risques) this Company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Applications at the Office, No. 105 Chesnut street, either personally or by letter, promptly decided on.

JOB BACON, Sec'ry.
march 19—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN R. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well-known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all complaints of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. feb 19—tf

City Dying Establishment,

No. 102½ ARCH STREET—PHILADELPHIA,

A few doors above Fifth-street.

RICHARD HARRISON, (formerly of the firm of Jones and Harrison) begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has, at the above place, established himself in his profession, and fe